The New-York Times.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

AN ADJOURNMENT ABOUT THURSDAY PROBABLE.

OUTLINE OF THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC BUSINESS—THE LEADING SUBJECTS TO REQUIRE ATTENTION—THE GOVERNOR'S CHARTER MESSAGE—THE SUPPLY BILL—THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE NEW CAPITOL ITEM—NOBLE MOTIVES GOVERNING THE SUDDEN OUTBREAK OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY—THE GOVERNOR'S RAPID TRANSIT BILL—AN ATTEMPT TO ROB WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 16.—The week just opening is by general consent the last in the life of the present Legislature. Until now, in calculating the chances of adjournment, even the rashest of political prophets would not pretend to name more than the week in which the last day would be reached, but now the day itself is the subject of definite speculation, and Thursday is the one mentioned oftener than any other. But it is even yet scarcely prudent to set any date too particularly. It is true that little of the legislation of the past fortnight has been either necessary or creditable, and might, therefore, have been dispensed with without irreparable injury, even to those most concerned. But there are still some unsettled matters upon which a determination ought to be reached. Most of this unfinished business is before the Senate.

THE CHARTER QUESTION.

The only matters in which both houses are concerned are the Governor's Municipal Charter Reform Message and the Supply bill. Upon the former neither body has yet taken any action, and the Senate probably will not take any. From the Assembly committee, however, to which the Message was referred, will be reported, to-morrow, a bill recommending the appointment of a commission in accordance with the Governor's suggestion. Less than this a Democratic body could hardly do, and the action having been once initiated, it is not likely the Senate will oppose it. Yet, so far as any judgment can be formed from pretty general conversation among the Senators, there is a decided opinion that no good results can be expected to ensue. There is primarily a firmly fixed disbelief in the possibility of drafting an instrument of general municipal government which shall be both elaborate enough for a metropolis and not intolerably cumbrous for the smaller municipalities to which it must generally apply. But granting that such a charter is a possibility, it is further objected that it can never be so satisfactorily drawn by a commission. Choose a dozen men, say these objectors, from the ablest in the State; set them to draft a charter to meet the needs of any one of the cities in which none of them have ever been, and multiply the errors they will make in regard to a single city by the total number to which a general charter must apply. It is true that the problem is hardly an arithmetical one, and that the answer escapes expression in figures, but this statement of it fairly indicates the spirit of the objection. The idea involved seems to be that a city charter, even more truly than the Constitution of a State, cannot be born in complete development, but must be a growth from local needs. That, however, is a point for the Legislature to settle in the light of the commission's recommendation.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

With regard to the Supply bill, the second of the two matters before both houses, there is no longer any doubt that a second Conference Committee will be needed, as the present one has given up all hopes of agreement. The point of difference, it is of course understood, is the new Capitol clause, all the other disputed points, even including the State Asylum appropriations, having been agreed upon. In regard to the Elmira Reformatory there is said to have been an especially bitter struggle, which was contested not so much for the prize of a larger or smaller appropriation as for a victory of one faction over another. The local interest, headed by Speaker McGuire, naturally wished for the restoration of a system which spent about $500,000 in laying part of a foundation. To this end the Speaker sought from the Governor the removal of the incumbent Superintendent very unexpectedly. The favor was first politely and at last peremptorily refused, and hence the appropriation for this building, since it is not to be disbursed by a local commission, is to be cut down to the lowest figures, with the further hope of starving out an officer whose removal could not be otherwise effected. The amount by which the appropriation was cut down is $175,000, and both this institution and the Buffalo Insane Asylum will receive but $100,000 each, if the committee's report is accepted. The point involved in the new Capitol dispute is very similar.

THE DAY SYSTEM VERSUS CONTRACTS.

The Assembly contends for the continuation of the old commission and the day labor system, which expended upon the first story and a half the estimated cost of the entire building. The Senate, on the other hand, generaled by Senator Wood, whose experience upon the New Capitol Investigating Committee has given him some valuable information, contends for the completion of the work by contract under the oversight of an experienced Superintendent and a commission, with Controller Hopkins as the central figure, and, besides him, the Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. Upon this point there is every prospect of a bitter struggle, and by the report of his Committee of Investigation, which has been for some time expected, Senator Wood virtually holds the key of the position. The total amount now called for by the Supply bill is $2,287,790, and the total reduction effected by the committee is $288,700, of which sum $275,000 is taken from the two items already named.

RAPID TRANSIT.

There is, also, another matter which, though only before one house at present, will, it is hoped, be successfully passed through both by Wednesday night at the latest. The time limited is certainly not too short, if a Police Justice bill can be put through in half an hour, or thereabout. Reference is made, of course, to what is generally, and not without valid reason, known as the Governor's Rapid Transit bill, and which is the special order for to-morrow night in the Assembly. But, unfortunately, rumors are already current here to the effect that the measure is to be killed, not by negative votes, for those who have already recorded themselves in favor of other and less worthy bills could hardly justify such a course, but by the more dangerous because insidious policy of delay. In one respect this ready opposition is very creditable to the measure, for it testifies to the apprehension with which it is viewed by those whose interests incline them against rapid transit. But just now, especially, delays are dangerous and so suspicious in regard to a measure of this character that the cavalry must ride cautiously to avoid detection in the charge which is being planned. The bill is generally supposed to be a new one, whereas it is in reality older than either of those which have already passed the Legislature. It has also been erroniously stated that it is a "pretty close copy" of bill reported by the Committee on General Loans, whereas the exact opposite is more nearly true, and any similarity between the two is explained by the fact that some provisions of the latter were taken from the former, rather than the reverse. As a proof of the care with which the bill was originally drafted, it may be said that although it is the first bill drawn, it is also the only one in which criticism has not detected some serious defect. Every suggestion that has been made with reference to the other rapid transit bills, whether the More, the Prince, or the Greenwich Street, had been rigidly applied to this bill before it was submitted to the Assembly. It was also subjected to the closest examination in the Attorney General's office, and the opinion given was virtually, if not verbally, that it is the only bill yet offered under which a company would not have to spend more per mile in lawsuits than in construction expenses. There appears, then, no reason for delay, and those who initiate that course must give valid reasons to satisfy others of their disinterested action.

A word may be added as to an ingenious scheme which has just been discovered here and which has fortunately miscarried, though not from any lack of ill-will in the projectors. As is well known, the rules of the Insurance Department require from all companies organized a depoit to be sacredly applied for the security of policy-holders who, especially in case of life insurance companies, are often women and children in the most helpless and needy circumstances; but, by a defect in the law, no provision is made for the distribution of this fund in the case of insolvent companies. This latter fact was not lost sight of by certain creditors of the Electric Insurance Company, and a bill was introduced directing the company's Receiver to distribute this trust fund, not reserving a penny of it for the beneficiaries. But it turns out that the bill is so bunglingly drawn that neither creditors, stockholders, nor lawyers can get the money before the trust is discharged; but the defect in the old law is remedied, and a distribution of the fund among those legally and equitably entitled to it can now be proceeded with. Fortunately the bill has passed and been signed, so that there are no prudential reasons for not making these facts public.

GERMANY.

THE IMPRISONED PRIESTS RELEASED.

BERLIN, May 16.—The priests imprisoned in Posen and the neighboring towns have been released and informed that evidence with regard to the alleged secret administration of the diocese by a Papal delegate is no longer required by the Government.

THE NAME OF THE CONSPIRATOR AGAINST BISMARCK'S LIFE RECENTLY ARRESTED.

LONDON, May 17—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* states that the alleged principal in the late conspiracy against Prince Bismarck's life is named Dunin, and that he has been arrested in Cracow.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS PREPARING TO ATTACK RENTERIA.

SANTANDER, May 16.—The Carlists have stopped firing on Guetaria and are preparing to attack Renteria.

RACING IN FRANCE.

TYROLIENNE THE WINNER OF THE RACE FOR THE PRIX DE DIANE.

PARIS, May 16.—The Spring meeting at Chantilly began to-day, the principal event being the race for the Prix de Diane, a dash of a little over a mile and a quarter, for three-year-old fillies, which resulted in a dead heat between M. L. Delatre's Tyrolienne and M. A. Lupin's Almanza, Count La Grange's Confiance running third. The dead heat was run off and decided in favor of Tyrolienne. The betting at the start was six to one against Tyrolienne, four to one on Almanza, and three to one against Confiance. Following were the conditions of the race:

PRIX DE DIANE, (French Oaks) 15,000 francs; for three year old fillies; entry 500 francs; forfeit 300 francs, and only 250 francs if declared out three days before the race; 1,000 francs to the second; to carry 119 pounds each; little over a mile and a quarter.

M. L. Delatre's b. f. Tyrolienne, by Tournament, dam Tartarie 0 1
M. A. Lupin's b. f. Almanza, by Dollar, dam Bravade 0 2
Count F. De LaGrande's b. f. Confiance, by Monarque, dam Cremorne 3

A WATCH-CASE MANUFACTORY ENTERED BY BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, PENN., May 16.—The watch-case manufactory of Desire Bournique, in this village, was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of a large number of finished watch-cases, and $106 in bank notes. The money and some of the cases were in a safe, which was pried open by iron bars and other instruments. A hammer, on which was plainly stamped the letters "P. J.," and a small railroad drill and heavy iron crow-bar were among the tools found near the safe. An entrance was effected by bursting in the rear door. The loss is placed at from $1,600 to $2,000. No clue of the robbers has yet been received, although suspicion rests upon two individuals who recently visited the manufactory.

THE FORTHCOMING ALLEN AND ROOKE FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 16.—Tom Allen, the pugilist, left here to-night for Pittsburg, within fifty miles of which city he is to fight George Rooke on the 17th of June. He will go immediately to McKee's Rocks, five miles from Pittsburg, where he will go into active training under direction of Johnny Newell and young Donnelly. He has been in preliminary training here for some weeks past, and reduced himself from 225 to 190 pounds. He expects to take off twenty more pounds of flesh and fight at 170. Barney Aaron and Owney Geoghegan will second him, and it is expected Joe Coburn and some other Eastern man will second Rooke.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S CONDITION.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 16.—The condition of Gen. Breckinridge remains unchanged. He is still cheerful, and seems to be much less concerned about his condition than those around him. He has the papers read to him, and converses with his few chosen friends who are admitted. His pulse is very weak. Many of his relatives from abroad are here, to be with him in his last hours. His friends in all parts of the country seek intelligence of his condition hourly by telegraph.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16.—Careful estimates, based upon the sale of tickets, place the aggregate attendance at the Musical Festival last week at from 35,000 to 37,000 persons.

PARIS GAYETY.

SUMMER PLEASURES BEGUN.

A NEW OPERA BY JOHANN STRAUSS BROUGHT OUT—FACTS OF THE INTERDUCTION OF "CROMWELL"—AN ACTRESS SUED FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT—EDMOND ABOUT SPEAKS HIS MIND—RECENT WAR RUMORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 3, 1875.

Bright Summer weather has at length come, and the Champs Elysées have had their opening day. The café concerts are once more attracting the usual crowds, the circus has changed its domicile, and M. Betsellièvre has opened his garden to continue the legend of Musard. The choreographic revels of Mabille have also begun. From the Obelisk of Luxor to the Arc de Triomphe the usual Summer pleasures are now *au complet*, and from 7 o'clock to midnight the greater part of the pleasures of Paris are concentrated along this brilliant avenue. The warm and lovely weather draws out enormous crowds, and as soon as the great majority can escape from business cares, they hurry away to enjoy the fresh air of the Tuileries Gardens, or the open-air concerts of the Champs Elysées. And at no time do open-air dinners have a greater charm than during the first warm evenings of Summer, and the crowds that pour in upon Ledoyen care little for ménus or sauces, so long as they have the blue sky above their heads, the sounds of distant music in their ears, and the warm air of evening at their repasts. Before this reawakening of nature, as they used to say in the time of Queen Hortense, every one feels an invincible need of *far niente*, and an irresistible desire to promenade in the open air. The inevitable consequence is a vast crowd in the Elysian Fields, and a dense throng upon both sides of the boulevards. Just at this moment amusements are not wanting. The annual *salon* was opened on Saturday, and over 10,000 persons visited the palace yesterday. The first day is mainly intended for the world of the *premières representations*, and tickets are sent out to the friends of art and of artists and to well-known members of society. The first Sunday is always a free day, and thousands of working people take advantage of the occasion. The theatres are all in operation and are doing moderately well; but the Renaissance is doing excellently with "La Reine Indigo" of Johann Strauss. The piece has proved a great success, and will have a run like that of "La Fille de Mme. Angot" or "Girofle-Girofla." Yet I must qualify my comments in a way. The libretto is stupid, and seasoned so highly to French taste that any young lady, *qui se respect*, would hesitate to take her motherthere; but the music is chaste and charming. One recognizes Jo. Strauss in every line, and the very first measure brings up souvenirs of the "Beautiful Blue Danube" and of the soul-stirring waltzes that we used to have in the Austrian capital. While listening to this music I was irresistibly carried back to the Volk's Garten of Vienna, when the "handsome Ed.," whose portrait the Baron drew so nicely in pencil, used to lead off in a dozen sparkling waltzes like those strung together in his brother's first opera. Some one in Washington "ought to remember" those charming evenings, and fancy what the "Reine Indigo" must be. There was one concert given at the Britannia, where Johann's band played a series of waltzes—all by one of the Strauss family—that, had they been accompanied by the voice, would have been very like the present opera. All the familiar strains have been introduced in one form or another, and never was there an opera bouffe richer in delicious music. Before long you will have it in America, and the hand-organs will play it from beginning to end. I cannot refrain from another word of disapproval of this libretto, which is not only indelicate but *bête*, and I sincerely regret that Johann had to hang his airs upon so bad a theme.

INTERDICTION OF A POPULAR PLAY.

Next to this I must mention the great success of Verdi's "Requiem Mass" at the Opera Comique. Although the price of admission was twenty francs, the house was crowded on each evening, and the composer had a grand triumph. After the first evening he was named Commander of the Legion d'Honneur. Three representations of this fine work were given. At the Grand Opera, the "Huguenots" have been once more placed upon the scene. I was so crowded with matter the other week that I failed to mention the interdiction of "Cromwell," but may make brief mention of the facts, now that it has been raised. This drama was left by the late Victor Séjour, and prepared for the stage by M. Drack. In one scene, *Cromwell* speaks of "these vampires of Royalism." The censor thought this too strong, and sent for M. Drack, and after some arguing it was agreed to substitute the phrase *les misérables*. Taillade, an actor of merit, had the rôle of *Cromwell*, and on reaching his phrase said, *ces misérables royalistes*. A portion of the audience hissed, the rest applauded, and for a time there was a tumult in the house. It was clear that the next representation would be stormy, and the piece was suppressed for fifteen days by order of the Governor of Paris. The Conservative papers attacked the actor; the Republican papers upheld him and quoted the example of "Rabagas." But Taillade published a letter to say that the term, being in the spirit of the piece, escaped him unwittingly, and that he was very sorry he had, by a *lapsus linguæ*, drawn this misfortune upon his fellow artists. The censor then agreed upon a substitute for the phrase, and the Governor has allowed another rehearsal. This recalls a case that occurred during the Empire. In a piece called the "Bergers," Desiré mounts upon a barrel to make a grotesque speech to the peasants. "Gentlemen," he says, "I place myself firmly upon the immortal principles of 1789." At this point the head gives way and he goes down into the cask. With a piteous mien he added: "And you see that they are not very solid." The Republican journals made an outcry against this outrage, and on inquiry it was found that the words were not in the piece at all. Instead of shutting up the theatre, and thus doing injury to a hundred innocent persons, Desiré was prosecuted for this addition to the text, and was heavily fined. Since that time he has always "followed copy." "Cromwell" is to be played again, but I have no idea that it will be a great success.

AN ACTRESS IN COURT.

While upon theatrical matters I may as well note a case just tried before one of the tribunals of the Seine concerning Mlle. Rousseil. This artiste is going to America in a few months. She was engaged to take the leading rôle in a drama called "L'Idole," the price agreed upon being 100 francs a night, payable every evening, and a certain percentage of the receipts above 800 francs, this being the daily expense of the theatre. Mlle. Rousseil played for three weeks and then notified the director that she should leave at the end of another week. He obtained a summons against her for breach of contract and demanded 26,000 francs damages. Mlle. Rousseil declared that she had made the agreement under the supposition that the piece would prove a success, but had soon found it a failure. The receipts had never exceeded 800 francs, and for the last two weeks had fallen below that sum. The manager might be willing to keep it upon the stage at a loss, but she was too well-known as an artiste to play in an unpopular piece for the stipend of 100 francs a day. She had given the director a fair notice of her intention, and hence he could not say that she had jeopardized the success of his piece. The court took this view of the matter also, and acquitted Mlle. Rousseil, declaring the manager's complaint unfounded.

HUMILIATED JOURNALISTS.

The journalists who were in consultation with the Garde des Sceaux the other day have just found out that he treated them in the most ironic manner. *Parbleu!* that was clear from the first. This morning Edmond About sees through the whole thing, and writes as follows:

Writers or readers, every Frenchman who has at heart the liberty of the press, have followed the amiable and almost cordial debate of the Garde des Sceaux, presiding over an extra parliamentary commission and a few journalists taken by chance. The liberal and intelligent public did not see without some deception this exchange of ideas end in a conclusion very different from the promises. There is reason for astonishment, it must be confessed. A grave Minister, expert in everything, and highly considered among our statesmen, invites a dozen newspaper writers to say before him what they think. There is no fixed programme—no series of questions to be answered. The field is open and vast. Why should they not have thrown themselves headlong into it? And all but one of these called, complained of their state, heaping griefs upon griefs, demanding guarantees, provoking free discussion, reclaiming more elbow-room, and breathing a liberal spirit with all their lungs. When we have said everything, M. Dufaure indicates to us in these words that we have been crying in the desert, for it is not a question of extending our liberties, but rather of restricting them. The raising of the state of siege is urged upon the Assembly and the Government, but before removing forty departments from the military régime it is thought indispensable to offer a supplement of guarantees to that conservative spirit that fears the excess of the press. This little speech, where irony is married to bonhomie, if I understand it rightly, said to the nine or ten representatives of the press: The state of siege has been maintained for four years only on your account. Allow us to tie your hands and we will set France free. That is the question to which one of us replied with the tacit consent of his confrères: "It is the purchase of the state of siege that you propose; so be it; we have patriotism enough to pay a reasonable price. A Draconian law is less intolerable than the arbitrary." But he who spoke did not rest there, and he proved, according to the extent of his means, that it was impossible to-day to make a Draconian law against the press. * * * If the Government were to present such a law it would be sure to encounter certain defeat. For, do not deceive yourselves, the fine days of moral order have departed forever. The time is far distant when the Versailles Assembly had a majority always ready to vote rigorous laws. When the Rights held the power, and flattered themselves that they were going to hold it indefinitely, it would not have required a very great effort of eloquence to make them adopt measures the most restrictive of our liberties, even to the previous censure. But to-day, when the axis of the majority has been transported to the very middle of the Left Centre, the Royalists will look twice before giving to the power an arm that may be turned against themselves to-morrow. A law frankly reactionary would be repulsed not only by the Lefts, but by a notable fraction of the Rights. Our friends cling to liberty because it is their principle; our adversaries do the same because it is their interest. In any case, it would be puerile to think that a provisional and transitory press law would promise no happier hours. Nothing is gained by deceiving one's self. Let us prepare ourselves, manfully, for an aggravation of the actual state of things. The state of siege will be bought, certainly, and it is the press that will pay the ransom of France. *Va donc pour le rachat côute que côute!* But M. le Garde des Sceaux and his colleagues of the extra parliamentary commission have forgotten to tell us whether the profits of this transaction will fall to those who bear pretty much the whole expense. They published yesterday in the organs of moral order that the state of siege would be maintained at Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles. But it is the press of the great cities that bears the heaviest part of the burden; it is we who are going to submit to laws more rigorous than ever in order to remove forty departments from an arbitrary régime. Is it just and moral that, as the price of such a sacrifice, we should see the arbitrary consolidated and eternalized with us?

EDMOND ABOUT.

In this case the journalists were literally made fools of, and all feel deeply humiliated. None of them have any very kindly feelings toward M. Dufaure, though About is the only one that has spoken out his mind. After all, it was the fault of the journalists themselves. They were proud of the honor conferred upon them, and went to this meeting to talk at random, without any programme, or any idea of the real object in view.

THE LATE WAR RUMORS.

The post closes in a few moments; but I have just time to give one more extract concerning, in this case, the late war rumors that so agitated all Europe. Other nations seem to be getting angry. The *Nouveau Temps* of St. Petersburg says:

At every instant there comes from Germany, an electric battery strongly charged, the sparks which traverse the well-disciplined army of the organs of the Prussian press and continually frighten Europe, which desires peace at any price. The actual situation has nothing agreeable for the friends of peace. The peculiarity of all this is that all the reports in question have their origin in Prussia, where they are entertained in the journals more or less devoted to the Government. The undulations of the political atmosphere directed from Berlin, in every direction, for the purpose of exciting public opinion, are easily recognized, even when the press exaggerates their importance. They are directed toward Belgium as well as toward Italy, where nothing hostile to Germany had transpired previous to the royal interview, although nothing had been concluded respecting an alliance destined to support the anti-Papal policy of Prussia, and to carry it upon an international ground. These disquieting undulations are also pushed toward France, where they think they see firm Berlin armaments dangerous to the peace of Europe. Yet France is actually the most pacific country of Europe, judging from the organs of all parties. In the midst of these war cries of these latter days, not a single word has been expressed in France denoting sympathy with them.

COMPTE DE CHAMBORD STILL HOPES THAT MONARCHY WILL BE RE-ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 16.—The Compte de Chambord has written a letter to M. de Belcastel, member of the Assembly for the Haute-Garonne, in which he declares he still has hopes that monarchy will be re-established in France.

ITALY.

FORCIBLE SUSPENSION OF AN ITALIAN NEWSPAPER.

ROME, May 16.—The journal *La Voce della Verità* has been suspended for publishing the Pope's address to the German Pilgrims.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

THE UNSETTLED CONTESTS FOR STATE SENATORS.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL, AND THE EFFECT ON THE DEMOCRATIC POLITICIANS—HIGH HOPES TURNED TO SICKENING DOUBTS—TRYING SITUATION FOR A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION—LOOKING FOR LEGAL SANCTION TO DO A GRIEVOUS WRONG.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, May 15, 1875.

The Senatorial contest in New-Hampshire is not yet settled. The question is still the probable action of the Governor and Council, and nobody knows what everybody is dying to find out. It is by no means likely that even his Excellency and associates in office have decided upon the course they propose to take in this highly important matter. The most that anybody can do is to put together such facts and rumors as come to him, and draw such inferences as his constitutional prejudices make natural. Last Wednesday was the day fixed upon for final action, but it was not taken, and today the situation of the parties, so far as anxiety hopes, and fears are concerned, is unchanged. Tuesday night the Democratic State Central Committee held a "pow-wow" at the Phenix Hotel. It was an enthusiastic meeting. The chiefs of the party made speeches, and the subalterns and privates in the ranks pounded the parlor floors. They were all hopeful. There was no doubt, they said, of the result. The Governor and Council had but one thing to do, and they would do it without hesitation or delay. They were up very late that night, but that did not keep them from rising with the lark in the morning. It was to be a glorious day for New-Hampshire, and no mistake about it. Eleven o'clock was the time fixed for the meeting of the august body which was to decide the contest, and, as the hour approached, the hall of the Capitol rapidly filled with jolly, joking Democrats. Sprinkled in here and there were a few Republicans; but their countenances wore not that same joyous expression. They were, for the most part, sober and anxious. They had been affected by the good feeling of their opponents, and had become depressed with the fear that the case was to go against them. It seemed to them that the Democrats must have possessed themselves of intimations from the Governor and Council that made them certain of a favorable decision. The forenoon passed without consideration of the great question in the Council Chamber, and at 12 o'clock it was announced that there had been an adjournment until 3 o'clock, when the committee, appointed to examine returns, would report and opportunity would be given for counsel on both sides to discuss the question.

THE LONG TALK OF COUNSEL.

The hour arrived, the committee reported favorably to the Democrats, the counsel began to talk, and the poor Governor and Council sat back in their arm-chairs to listen. Five, six, seven, and eight o'clock struck upon the church bells and still the counsel talked. The very witching hour of midnight came, the church-yards yawned, the ghosts stalked about, and still the counsel talked. In a word, it was in the vicinity of 3 o'clock of Thursday morning before the talking finished. The half dozen men who listened barely escaped death. But still the Democrats were confident and the Republicans extremely doubtful. The counsel for the former were sustained by the conviction that every word from them would be gratefully received by the Governor and Council as an indorsement of a policy already settled upon. The Republicans braced themselves with that sort of courage that comes to despairing men. While there was a chance there was a hope, and that hope illumed and cheered their way. At length the Council adjourned, and the next day adjourned once more, with the understanding that the opinion of the Superior Court of Judicature be obtained before the next meeting upon the questions involved in the contest.

THE CHANCES EQUAL.

Then there was a slight change. The Democrats ceased their demonstrations of confidence, and the Republicans grew stronger in their hope, and now it is generally admitted that the latter have as strong chances of success as the former. Some go even further and say that the matter is virtually settled. The question is just this: Have the Governor and Council authority to decide upon the matter of legal and illegal ballots? Can they go back of the public declaration of the moderator, as recorded by the town clerk? This is the question that the court is to consider. If it answers "Yes," Messrs. Priest and Proctor will be furnished certificates of election, and the Democrats will have the Senate by a majority of seven to five. If the answer is "No," the Governor and Council will declare vacancies in two districts, the Senate and house will elect two Republicans to fill the vacancies and the Senate will stand seven to five in favor of the Republicans. What will the court say?

WHAT THE JUDGES OUGHT TO DECIDE.

The best lawyers with whom I have conversed are agreed as to what it ought to say. Even if this were the first case that the court had considered, there is no doubt as to what ought to be its interpretation of the law. Provided that the court had nothing of legal lore, but was composed of honest men of good common sense, its answer ought to be that the Governor and Council are not judges of elections, but are merely arithmeticians, whose duty is to add together the returns from different towns, and certify the results of their additions. Much more should this same thing be expected of men whose business is to examine and interpret laws. And when to the verdict of common sense and the fiat of justice is added the weight such a precedent as the Pike and Bell case of 1873 furnishes, it would be the height of absurdity to expect anything else.

THE PRESS ON THE CASE.

I have failed to see in any leading journal of New-England, that makes pretentions to freedom from party shackles, any other opinion than the one expressed above. The spirit of the press condemns, in the severest terms, the efforts of the Democrats of New-Hampshire to overthrow an election of the people by acts of usurpation. There was corruption enough, everybody knows. Neither party can assume the Pharisee, and thank the Lord that it did not pull wires and bribe like its opposer. But nobody claims that there was any unfairness in the manner of voting for Senators in Districts Two and Four. The Boston *Herald*, a newspaper which wields much influence in Eastern New-England, in its editorials of to-day comes out squarely and says that the Governor and Council have nothing to do with the ineligibility of any candidate, and that the "questions now agitating in New-Hampshire would not have been raised, save only as a last resort of desperate politicians." Four thousand voters in District No. 2 cast ballots in good faith for Natt Head. They had known Mr. Head always by that name. He had received Government appointments as Natt Head; had signed all official documents as Natt Head; had been elected to positions of responsibility and honor as Natt Head. They were not present at any christening ceremony when he was called Nathaniel Head. Natt Head was the man they wanted to be Senator; and there is no earthly doubt as to the person designated by their ballots. The election in District No. 4 was equally honest. Nearly 3,500 votes were cast for George E. Todd and but 46 for Deering, the alleged ineligible candidate. Does the law mean that nearly 8,000 votes of honest men shall be thrown away, and that thereby the Republican Party of New-Hampshire shall lose a hard-earned victory? But to bring the matter a step further: There were more legal Republican than Democratic voters in the State. Does the law mean that the majority shall obey the minority, and that, by the letter of the law and not its spirit, the Democracy, fairly beaten in the field, shall in the distribution of rewards receive the prizes? To quote again from the Boston *Herald*: "It is to be hoped that the Governor and Council will be able to protect one of the fundamental principles of our system from the attacks of unscrupulous, reckless politicians."

WHAT THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL WOULD LIKE TO DO.

It is not known that the Governor and Council would, if they had the authority, award seats in the Senate to Democrats, but it is most likely that they would. The Council is a Democratic body, and has the inclination to favor Democracy, and it it could be persuaded of the right to do so it would fix things beautifully. There has been a great pressure upon it. Able opinions have been written to show that it is one of the functions of the Governor and Council to investigate elections. Ex-Judge Fowler, a life-long Republican, but now a so-called "sore-head," submitted an opinion to this effect. But it is evident that these opinions were not convincing. The Governor and Council would gladly be convinced, but were not. So the case stands just like this: The Governor and Council want very much to have a Democratic Senate, but they dare not usurp the functions of their offices. They have asked the court to give them permission, if it can, to investigate the elections. We are now waiting for the opinion of the court, and it is expected to be forthcoming the early part of the week. It was originally provided that this opinion must be given before 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, but now there is to be a hearing before the court of the same council that wearied the Governor and his associates, and it is probable that the opinion will be delayed.

THE COAL MINES.

QUIET IN THE CLEARFIELD REGION—RESISTANCE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF NON-UNION MINERS APPREHENDED—THE STRIKING MINERS BELIEVED TO BE DESPERATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSCEOLA, Penn., May 16.—Perfect quiet reigns in the Clearfield mining region to-day. The miners on strike have not held any meetings, and as most of the operators reside in Philadelphia, it is not known at this point what action they are taking today. There is a general feeling of uneasiness, due to the belief among the people that some decided action which, it is feared, will lead to a collision beween the striking miners and the authorities will be taken by the operators during the coming week. Both the miners and the representatives of the operators are reticent concerning their future movements. A large force of men to take the place of the strikers may be sent on here to-morrow, accompanied by a sufficient number of either policemen or soldiers to insure their protection. Just when they will come, however, is not known, as the operators will not telegraph the approach of the train by which they are to be conveyed to the mines. During the past week it has been discovered that, by some means at present unknown, the strikers became possessed of private communications sent over the wires by the employers. To prevent a repetition of this the operators have determined that the strikers shall not be informed of the coming of the new men until the latter have actually arrived. Should the operators, as it is rumored they will, bring on a force sufficient to put all the mines in full operation, they will have to do it in opposition to the will of over a thousand men, rendered desperate by loss of employment and the consequent misery which they must necessarily endure. The mining region is a mountainous one, where the only products are coal and lumber. Agriculture, excepting in a very limited way, is unknown, so that the strikers, unless they move away, cannot obtain employment sufficient to support them. For this reason principally it is feared they will offer a desperate resistance to the new-comers. It is but fair to state, however, that the miners disclaim any intention of violence, and are constantly urged by their leaders to act in a peaceful manner. They claim that it will be impossible for green men to make a living at present, on even increased rates, and experienced miners, knowing that the strike is in progress, will keep out of the Clearfield mining region until it ends.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Mail steamer Alaska, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, arrived at San Francisco yesterday.

Dennis Lynch, of Worcester, Mass., died on Saturday from injuries received by being kicked last Tuesday during a fight by Patrick Cronin, who is under arrest.

The members of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who are in attendance at the session of the Council in Chicago, held services of a general character in Christ Church yesterday.

An employe of Howe & Cushing's Circus, while engaged in loading horses at the freight depot of the Boston and Maine road, in Boston, yesterday, fell from the wharf and was drowned.

A repentant Baltimorean has sent to the Treasury Department $3,400, accompanied by a note as follows: "Due the United States Treasury for internal revenue on manufactured goods."

Josie Carr, a young lady about twenty-one years of age, was run over by an engine while she was crossing the track in the Erie yard at Port Jervis, N. Y., about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Her injuries will prove fatal, both legs having been cut off.

The United States Circuit Court, Chief Justice Waite and Justice Bond presiding, which has been in session at Charleston, S. C., during the past week, adjourned *sine die* on Saturday evening, after pronouncing a number of decrees of local interest.

A special to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that a fire on Saturday night destroyed the saw and shingle mill of Wise & Loomis, at Loomis Station, Mich. A large quantity of lumber was also destroyed. The loss is at least $25,000; no insurance.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday says: "Attorney General Pierrepont, having previously taken the oath of office in New-York, walked into the office of the Department of Justice at 12 o'clock to-day, hung up his hat, and went to work without any formality."

The Sans Souci Hotel, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., has been refitted, and will shortly be opened for the season. It has been a favorite Summer resort for the past seventy years, and under the management of the present proprietor, Mr. William Stott, presents additional attractions to those seeking health or recreation.

THE GERDEMAN JURY STILL OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The Gerdeman case is creating intense excitement. The jury will remain out to-night. The court officer in charge informed your correspondent to-night that he had not heard from them since they were locked up. Late Saturday night they had a warm discussion. All day to-day they have been quiet. Judge Briggs said he would not come to town to instruct them; that they must wait for him until Monday. There are two Catholics on the jury, and not one, as at first supposed. It is thought they are holding out for a conviction. The Police had trouble to preserve order around the Court-house to-day, and to disperse the crowd. A relative of one of the jurors was detected to-day attempting to send a Sunday newspaper containing a bitter article against Judge Briggs into the jury room. The paper was concealed in the folds of a clean shirt.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—An extra race has been arranged for the opening day of the Jockey Club Spring Meeting, to-morrow, for which sixteen horses were promptly entered and will start. Forty-three horses will start during to-morrow's races. This is a larger number than ever before started on one day.

DEATH OF THE MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—A telegram received on Saturday from the American Consul at Panama announces the death at Guayaquil, on the 7th inst., of Hon. Thomas Biddle, United States Minister to Ecuador.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

HIS ASSISTANT NOT YET KNOWN—THE WHISKY RING TO BE VIGOROUSLY PROSECUTED—ANXIETY AS TO THE DECISION IN THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE—PLANS FOR THE GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS—LIMITATIONS IN POSTAL RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Attorney General Pierrepont is understood to have tendered the position of Assistant Attorney General, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hill, to a gentleman whose name has not yet been made known. It is said of the gentleman in question that he is a distinguished lawyer who will fill the place with credit and ability; that he possesses an extensive and lucrative private practice, and it is uncertain whether he will sacrifice it to accept the appointment. Jude Pierrepont will enter heartily and vigorously upon the prosecution of the whisky Ring, through the agencies of his department, and arrangements are already making between the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department to meet successfully the cunning designs of the fraudulent distillers to evade the penalties of the law. The new Assistant Attorney General will be specially charged with the conduct of the legal proceedings in these cases.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE.

Considerable anxiety is felt among a large class of persons to know what the decision of the Court of Claims will be in the Union Pacific Railroad case, on which an opinion is expected to-morrow. Correct information could only be obtained by such a breach of confidence on the part of some one of the Judges as would constitute a very grave offense, and any expression on the subject must therefore be no better than mere speculation. It is generally believed, however, that the case will be decided in favor of the road. A few persons professing to have information, claim that the decision will certainly be in favor of the Government. In either event the controversy will not be settled, as the Supreme Court will have jurisdiction of the case on appeal and it will certainly go to that body for final adjudication. Past experience has shown that an opinion by the Court of Claims is not likely to be sustained by the Supreme Court without the closest examination, and whatever may now be the decision of this case, it is as likely as not to be reversed hereafter.

PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT EXPLORING PARTIES.

The parties for geographical explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, under the Engineer Bureau of the War Department, and in immediate charge of Lieut. George M. Wheeler, United States Engineers, will again take the field during the month, the main points of departure being Pueblo, Colorado, and Los Angeles, Cal. The California Division will be under the immediate command of Lieut. Wheeler, and will be composed of three main field parties, directed respectively by Lieuts. Wheeler and Bergland, United States Engineers; C. W. Whipple, of the Third Artillery, and Rogers Birnie, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. The field of operations will embrace portions of Southern and Eastern California, including portions of the coast range, and the Southern Sierra Nevada, extending eastward as far as Death Valley, continuing and connecting with the work of former years. The Colorado Division will be under the general control of Lieut. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, (who has had three years' experience,) and will be subdivided into three working field parties, commanded respectively by Lieuts. Marshall, C. C. Morrison, Sixth United States Cavalry; and W. L. Carpenter, Ninth United States Infantry. The field of operations will be in Central New-Mexico and Southern and South-western Colorado, connecting with and continuing the work of previous years. All the parties of the expedition will be subdivided into still smaller parties whenever the necessities of the service may require. In addition to the specific work of the expedition, special examinations and surveys will be made with a view to determining as to the practicability of diverting the water of the Colorado of the West for irrigation, and other purposes. A small party will also act in connection with a similar one sent out under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution for making archeological investigations and collections in the Santa Catalina Islands, where it is believed ruins and relics of great interest exist.

Although the appropriation made for the work is comparatively small, because of the simplicity of organization and improvement in methods and instruments, it is believed that the operations and valuable results will equal those of former years. All the officers, with one exception, have had experience in the work, as have also most of the civilian assistants, who have been carefully selected. Such experience, together with a most complete outfit of instruments, give promise of the best results. The office duties, including the preparation of finished maps and reports, still goes forward as usual.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Senator Ingalls, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Invalid Pensions, being at the Interior Department yesterday, Commissioner Atkinson called his attention to the insecurity from fire of the pension records in the Seaton Building, where many of the clerks of the bureau are employed. He also requested the Senator to examine into the workings of the bureau, with a view to suggesting to Congress such additional legislation as would increase the efficiency of that branch of the public service.

REFORM IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Select Committee of the Senate appointed to examine into the condition of the Executive Departments, in order to report at the next session of Congress what reforms are necessary, have completed their examination of all of them excepting the Department of State. The examination of this department would have been finished last week but for the absence from Washington of the Secretary. The committee will meet some time during the Summer to prepare their report.

EX-SENATOR BRIGHT ILL.

Jesse D. Bright, ex-United States Senator from Indiana, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore with rheumatism of the heart. It will be recollected that Mr. Bright was expelled from the Senate at the commencement of the late war owing to the discovery of a letter written by him to Jefferson Davis in relation to fire-arms for the South.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming Territory, is in Washington.

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

The Sioux Indians were visited by Commissioner Smith, to-day, at the Tremont House, after which they were taken about the city in carriages. The Commissioner has received information from the Red Cloud delegation that they will not reach here until Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

LAST DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

PRACTICAL WORK ACHIEVED BY THE MEETINGS—COMPULSORY EDUCATION SUCCESSFUL IN LARGE CITIES, BUT INOPERATIVE IN THE COUNTRY—INSTANCES OF SOCIAL DEMORALIZATION—THE VIEWS OF DOCTRINARIANS—ROBERT T. PAINE'S PAPER ON "HOMES FOR THE PUBLIC."

From our Own Correspondent.

DETROIT, Friday, May 14, 1875.

The tenth Convention of the Social Science Association is now a thing of the past. It must be conceded that though in such an institution *doctrinaires* of the most impracticable character get a famous opportunity to buzz the world, yet there is an immense amount of sound, practical work fairly achieved at these meetings. The division into sections is one that means business, and really it is in the side shows, if one may speak so irreverently, that the true work is accomplished. For the Health Department and the Conference of Charities have on this occasion fairly borne away the honors from the general meeting. It is true that there were read in the latter many interesting essays, and some sparkling debates were held, notably one on ocean lanes. But no result followed, because no result could follow. As a Michigan Judge pointed out, Congress could scarcely legislate for steam-ship lines that belong to other countries; and, as Dorman B. Eaton, of New-York, conclusively showed, the main trouble was with the American temperament. Therefore, though this debate was brilliant, pleased the ear, and appealed to the imagination, and even satisfied the reason, it was necessarily unfruitful. Far different has been the case with the side conferences. In the one on charity the delegates from the State Boards of six great States met and compared the action of their respective boards in dealing with the most important subjects presented to modern legislation, the increase of pauperism, and the care of juvenile criminals.

These topics have been hammered at throughout the session by men thoroughly versed in all the ramifications of the matter. The representatives of New-York, Dr. Hoyt, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and Mr. Letchworth, the State Commissioner, had to bear the brunt of the questioning and of the expositions. For it is notorious that the condition of our City, and in a less degree of our State, is so influenced by the criminal and pauper classes whom emigration tosses among us, and also by the concentration of great numbers in our City—the result of its geographical conformation—that every fact known to charitable institutions with regard to paupers and to criminals is presented in an aggravated form in New-York. Dr. Hoyt was requested, not once but many times, to state the system which we have in operation for dependent and delinquent children. He showed that the main thought was to detach them from the criminal and pauper parents when of tender age, and provide for them in families or through the 130 orphan asylums scattered through the State. This was the practice for dependent children. For juvenile delinquents there were reformatories and kindred institutions. Being questioned as to the working of the Compulsory Education law, he said that it worked well in large cities, where there were places where the child could be detained. The plan was generally to send them to industrial refuges. But in the country the Judges who enforced the law had no alternative save releasing the child or sending it to the county jail or poor-house; and as this was in direct violation of the New-York practice, which was never to expose a child to the contamination of pauperism or crime, the law became inoperative.

It was asked of Dr. Hoyt under what circumstances a child came within the scope of the Compulsory Education act. He answered: "If the child is found in the streets idling, or begging, or only playing during school hours, the Police are directed to take him and carry him to a refuge; but inquiry is made as to the facts of the case, and if the parents will not send him to school, he becomes a regular inmate of the refuge, and is looked after."

"But," said the Chairman, Judge Walker, of Michigan, "there are cases which are not covered by that law. Suppose a child has a home, but a bad one, and his parents are criminal, not pauper, can the Police go to that home and take that child? How are such children to be reached? You know that they are being educated in crime, but how are you to save them, and society from them?"

HOW SOCIETY SHOULD DEFEND ITSELF.

This was a poser, and it was reinforced by Rev. Mr. Brown, an Episcopalian clergyman, the Rector of Grace Church, Detroit, who said that at the Poor-house at Coldwater there was to his knowledge a woman with six children, all by different fathers. She was a professional pauper, but when the children were placed in the Reform School of that institution, she immediately left the Poor-house and claimed her children. "This woman," he continued, kindling as he spoke, "does not deny that she intends to bring up the boys to be thieves, or worse, and the girls to be prostitutes, but she says that they are her own. Has society any right to defend itself; can it traverse the sacred bond of the family in its own defense, and for the welfare of the children tear them from the mother?" He then gave another instance of a woman who was a prostitute. She brought her child three years old to the Day Nursery which he has established, a place where working mothers can leave their little ones from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. They are looked after, fed three times a day on nourishing food, and the mothers come for them in the evening. The poor little thing that could hardly speak lisped nothing but profanity and obscenity, shocking to the very heart all who heard it. He told the woman that it should be cared for, but she said it was her own and she would keep it.

Dr. Hoyt said that he believed the time would come when society's right to protect itself would be recognized in social matters as in physical. Boards of Health were enjoined to tear down fever-houses, and he thought the time would soon come when a social police would be organized for the purpose.

This brought out the clergy and numerous outsiders. One clergyman thought it better that all criminal children should perish than that the sacred law of the family should be broken up by the State. It was a remedy that would come back to plague the inventors, and the children of all parents would be endangered by it. Another asked whether education was a preventive of crime, whether statistics of prisons did not show that it was a stimulant, and whether the average of those who could read and write in jails was not greater than in virtuous rural districts. Then a man (not a member of the association) rose and said that we had only just begun to discuss questions which 200 years ago were settled. The Selectmen of Massachusetts and Connecticut were instructed to go into the families and see that the children were being educated; if they were not they were empowered to remove them. And he would ask, (which he did with immense gesticulations and shrieking,) what were the clergymen of the land doing? They came in here among lawyers and journalists and scientists, and asked questions about things that they ought to have known. He wanted to see the good old blue laws revived as became a God-fearing country. This bold challenge to the clergy was immediately taken up by a dignified gentleman, who had hitherto listened attentively and had said nothing. He said he was a clergyman, and did not think it necessary to excuse himself for being there. He thought he could answer for all his brethren present that they did their best to learn the moral natures of their whole congregations. As for the theocratic laws of the old colony, he could say that there was more drunkenness and licentiousness under them than there is now, and he did not wish to see them restored. "Vice and crime," said he, with tremendous energy, "are hereditary, and will remain so until improper marriages are prevented." Then he sat down after having liberated his mind. I have presented this little debate to the readers of THE TIMES, because it tends to show that all the *doctrinaries* are not inside the fence of the association. The associates had stuck closely to their text and had been practical in the matter, but every outsider who spoke, with the notable exception of Rev. Mr. Brown, was evidently a doctrinarian of the worst type. Only think of a man settling so comfortably that vice and crime are hereditary, with all the facts of the Childrens' Aid Refuge of Charles L. Brace staring him in the face; with the knowledge that great regions of Australia owe their prosperity to convicts, whose descendants compare favorably with any country; with the knowledge that many families of New-England and of Virginia are descended from culprits who were sent there to serve a certain time as penal laborers, and who, under free conditions and with better opportunities, became most honorable citizens and begat sons and daughter without any taint of the crimes for which the laws of England had banished them. The whole spirit of modern legislation upon these points is that vice and crime are not hereditary, and that by separating the children of paupers and criminals from unwholesome companionship and tainted moral atmospheres they may be so strengthened as to become a source of wealth to the country and of pride to themselves. Mr. Letchworth's resolution that the delegates of the State Boards should endeavor to obtain legislation looking to such a separation, and to appointing a supervisorship over such children placed in families, was the legitimate outgrowth of information thorough and complete upon the subject. But the remarks of the outsiders showed how small an amount of accurate knowledge and correct thought is entertained in these matters by those who have not given them considerable attention.

In the evening the Grand Opera-house of Detroit was fairly filled to hear the paper of Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, upon "Homes for the Public." The fatigue of traveling, and perhaps also some miscalculation of his powers of making himself heard in so large a hall, prevented Mr. Paine from reading his essay himself. It was therefore confided to Rev. Mr. Brown, who possesses a singularly sonorous and pleasing voice, capable of filling much larger places than the Opera-house here. The gist of Mr. Paine's paper was a recommendation of the system by which Philadelphia has given such comfortable homes to her working classes. He entered into a comparison between these homes and the tenement-houses of New-York, showing that the horrors of overcrowding in our unfortunate City were worse even than in the worst districts of London. It is a subject worthy of the fullest consideration, nor can it be justly said that New-Yorkers have neglected to consider it. THE NEW-YORK TIMES has repeatedly pointed out the facts, and bewailed them, but there is no remedy nor hope of escape save in rapid transit. When we can lodge our working classes in Jamaica or similar points in Long Island, and carry them to and from their occupations at a minimum of time and expense, these accursed tenement-houses will be things of the past. This was not, however, the essayist's view. He saw no possibility of escape from the geographical conditions, and thought that the tenement system was fixed for good, and had become an integral part of New-York life. Let it be the aim of New-York men to show that this is not so. In the mean time all that he said of the immoral tendencies and influences of the tenement-house system must be accepted as only too true. The lecturer devoted considerable time to an explanation of the nature of the Philadelphia Building Loan Societies, which, he said, were manipulated entirely by the class that benefited by them—the laborers. They managed everything. While in other cities poor men put their money into savings banks, and loaned the capital so gained to rich men, here, on the contrary, the loans were all to poor men. They had the double benefit of the banking profit, and the use of the money. Altogether it was a very interesting and instructive article, couched in eloquent terms, forcibly written, and forcibly read by Rev. Mr. Brown, who did ample justice to the manuscript.

GAR.

THE BUFFALO GNAT IN ALABAMA.

The Eufaula (Ala.) *Times* says a gentleman who is cultivating a piece of land about seven miles from that city, in one of the Cowikee bottoms, assures it of the presence there of the genuine buffalo gnat, which is now killing so many horses and mules in the Mississippi bottom lands. He says that he and his neighbors are compelled to give their horses and mules the closest attention, by keeping the ears, flanks, and other parts of the animal well coated with tar and grease, and they also keep fires burning in their stock lots at night. He attributes the presence of the unusual number of the dangerous insects to the great amount of wet weather had this season. The Mississippi buffalo gnat is about half the size of a common house fly and jet black. They have a hump back or shoulders, like the buffalo, and hence their name. Those in the Cowikee bottom are about half the size of those in the Mississippi River bottoms, but are identical in shape and color.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The Chicago *Journal* says: "The motion for a new trial in the libel case of Miss Alice A. Early against Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, was argued this morning before Judge McRoberts. After deciding all the points raised by defendant's counsel in favor of the plaintiff, and after stating that the question of damages was solely in the province of the jury, who would have been justified in giving any sum up to $50,000, the amount claimed, his Honor said that he thought that the verdict was, nevertheless, excessive by $10,000, and, therefore, called upon the plaintiff to consent to a reduction from $25,000 to $15,000, or he would grant a new trial. The reduction was assented to, plaintiff's counsel stating that mercenary motives had not instigated the action, which had been brought solely to set the plaintiff's character right."

A THRIFTY VIRGINIAN.

Some of the ex-confederates belonging to Mahone's Brigade, who held a reunion in Petersburg, Va., last week, naturally wished to visit "the crater," where some of their bravest and most perilous fighting was done. The result is thus described by the Norfolk *Virginian*: "When nearing the famous hole, the party was halted by a man who claims to own the place, who threatened to 'blow out the brains' of the first man who trespassed upon his premises. He was talking to men who had been shot at and shot before, and who did not relish such talk. The consequences, to him, might have been serious, had not a gentleman of the party, one of our townsmen, asked how much was to be paid for stepping on the holy ground. He was answered, 'twenty-five cents for each person,' which was promptly paid, and the party proceeded without further molestation." This thrifty individual is a Virginian, a native of Prince George County.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

The Board of State Canvassers of Michigan met on Wednesday last at Lansing, and canvassed the vote of the recent Spring election. The result of the vote for Supreme Court Judges, as officially declared, is as follows:

Benjamin F. Graves, Republican	208,402
Isaac Marston, Republican	117,929
Lyman D. Norris, Democrat	91,873
Scattering	75

Marston's majority over Norris is 26,056. Mr. Graves' name was on both tickets. The vote for Regents is as follows:

Byron M. Cutcheon, Republican	114,138
Samuel S. Walker, Republican	112,259
Peter White, Democrat	94,841
Samuel T. Douglas, Democrat	88,038

Cutcheon's majority over White, 19,297, and Walker over Douglas, 24,221.

THE "AFFAIRE PERKINS."

SECOND CHAPTER IN A CURIOUS FRENCH LAW SUIT.

THE NIECE OF EX-QUEEN ISABELLA CONDEMNED TO PAY 39,334 FRANCS AND TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—THE PRINCESS (MME. PERKINS) STILL IN MADRID—THE PLAINTIFF'S COSTLY REVENGE—UNFORTUNATE CONDITION OF MME. PERKINS—A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 3, 1875.

In the month of September last I gave you a report of the "Affaire Perkins" which then came before the Eighth Chamber of Police Correctionnelle, and then intimated that the plaintiff in the suit was not satisfied with the judgment, which condemned Perkins to a year's imprisonment and acquitted his wife. It was very evident that an appeal would be made to another tribunal, for Mme. Meilhan did not get her money, her revenge, or the scandalous publicity that she desired. Although there was material for two or three modern dramas in this singular history, very few of the Paris journals gave it more than a passing notice. This is attributed on one side to the fact that M. de Larcy was then a member of the Government, and used his influence to stop the publicity of a story that reflected upon the Bourbons; and on the other side to the fact that the complainant was manifestly anxious to make use of the journals for the gratification of her own vengeance. Let me say here, before resuming the principal points in this curious story, that the debt was never disputed by either Perkins or his wife. Although they found many items exorbitant, and the interest on their debt out of all reason, they were yet unable to pay, and had to submit to the consequences of their poverty. It is true that false hopes were held out, and some explanations given that would not stand the test of examination, but persons who must put off the *mauvais quart d'heure* of Rabelais, often make use of means that they themselves would scorn under happier circumstances. That there was any intention to swindle I do not believe.

LATEST COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Court of Rouen has just added another chapter to this history, and it may not be the last. For the benefit of those who did not read my former report I must give as brief a summary as possible of the facts. In October, 1871, Mr. Perkins, an American, and his wife, the Princess Marie-Isabelle-Françoise-Garowski de Bourbon, Infante D'Espagne, engaged apartments in the house of Mme. Meilhan, *née* Balzac. They had left Spain with the Bourbons, and after a time came to Paris to reside near the ex-Queen, the aunt of Mme. Perkins. Flattered by the quality of her guests and by their relations with society, Mme. Meilhan did not present her bill until her lodgers owed her some 8,000 francs. She then received a great many promises but no money, and was put off by stories of a telegraphic concession to Perkins of an authorization given him to raise a loan for Don Carlos, and of a legacy of 50,000 francs left him by his family in America. She went on for another year upon these hopes. At the end of that time her bill amounted to 20,000 francs, and she began to press for payment; but Mme. Perkins was about to be confined, and she solaced her landlady by asking her to stand as godmother to the infant with Queen Isabella. Mme. Meilhan, delighted with the honor of being godmother to a real prince or princess, in such illustrious company, said no more about her bill. She spent all her spare moments with Mme. Perkins, helping her prepare the *layette* She was then satisfied with her lodgers, for a better feeling appeared to have sprung up between Queen Isabella and her niece, and kind-hearted Henry V. had sent Mme. Perkins a small sum from Frohsdorf, with a letter expressing his regret that his own poverty prevented him from doing more. The christening took place; the Queen was present; Mme. Meilhan was godmother, as agreed upon; and the honor thus heaped upon her made her go to an expense for dress and outward appearance that her limited means would not permit. She became embarrassed herself, and, not being able to pay her landlord, once more asked the payment of her bill.

THE HEART OF THE PRINCESS TOUCHED.

The Princess was greatly distressed at the tale of misery told by Mme. Meilhan, and resolved to sacrifice her pride and make one more appeal to her aunt. This happened at an unfortunate moment, for Don François d'Assise had just then obtained an interdiction from the courts to prevent the Queen from squandering the patrimony of her children upon political adventurers. Mme. Perkins was again refused. Had she come back gay and hopeful to relate some story to Mme. Meilhan there might have been a further delay, but she returned weeping bitterly and in despair. For days afterward she was, to use Disraeli's expression, "full of that ignoble melancholy that comes from pecuniary embarrassment." Mme. Meilhan here lost hope, and turned upon her unfortunate lodgers with the rage of a woman who has been deceived, or worse than that, who has been the victim of delusion and of self-deception. The first idea was that the Bourbons would pay to prevent a scandal. She charged Perkins and his wife with *escroquerie*, and raking up all the promises and excuses they had made in their moments of distress, left her lawyer to make the most of them in the way of showing bad faith. In French courts, when a foreigner is the defendant, the worst possible coloring is given even to polite excesses or to the simplest incidents of life. Perkins found that he had committed a grave offense by putting his landlady off with the delusive hope (which he seems to have had in good faith at the time) of a telegraphic concession that had been partially promised him. The letter announcing the success of his application for the contract was written in Spanish, and was translated to Mme. Meilhan by Mme. Perkins. In her affidavit, the former swears that the Princess gave a false meaning to this letter, and read to her that the affair was concluded in favor of Perkins, when it had only been mentioned at Madrid. This was denied by Mme. Perkins. At any rate Perkins was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and the Princess was acquitted. This did not suit Mme. Meilhan. True, she had obtained a sort of revenge, but by doing so had not increased her chances of getting her money. It was the Princess she wanted to punish, and not Perkins, who was of very little consequence to her, and hence she appealed against the judgment of the tribunal of Paris. Meantime the Bourbons had once more succeeded in Spain, and Mme. Meilhan was all the more enraged to think that, had she only waited a little longer, she would have had her money. Perkins was in prison, visited daily by his wife, who was supported by charity. But when King Alfonso gained his throne she left for Madrid, where she now is. One can imagine the fury of Mme. Meilhan. She engaged Maître Lachaud to plead for her before the Court of Rouen, where the case was sent by the Minister of Justice.

THE CASE AGAINST MME. PERKINS.

From this point I must follow the reports of the last trial. M. Lachaud gave a review of the case pretty much as I have done above, and stated that his client was a lady who "had seen better days," although in reduced circumstances now. He then noted the judgment of Paris, and stated that the Court of Cassation had broken the judgment in so far as it concerned Mme. Perkins. M. Lachaud continued:

"What were the motives which induced the tribunal of Paris to acquit Mme. Perkins? They are strange motives indeed. The Court of Cassation has declared them contradictory. In fact, the judgment says that, 'if it is manifest that Mme. Perkins shared, in a way, the actions of her husband, she appears to have done so only on account of the moral force that he exercised over her, and she might have acted in good faith.' At Paris they pleaded that Mme. Perkins might have acted in good faith, but no one thought of saying that she acted under the pressure of her husband, or that she was an unconscious instrument in his hands. We must know Mme. Perkins in order to give her this weak rôle. The instruction proved that the greater part of the responsibility devolved upon her. She is a woman of decided character, full of intrigue, and she played the active rôle in all the *tripotages d' affaires* of her husband."

M. Lachaud then examined the facts in the charges in order to show the responsibility of Mme. Perkins, and claimed that her complicity was certain. It was shown that she had deceived Mme. Meilhan by falsely translating the Spanish letter, and the letters arriving from America explaining the delay in the arrival of the 50,000 francs.

"All this is painful to state," pursued M. Lachaud. "This young woman cannot recommend herself to your kindness by any of the sentiments which might make you incline to indulgence. You have heard the report. When her husband was in prison she went to the Bois de Boulogne to walk with her child, and the policeman charged with the task of following her, says that she amused herself by singing *boleros*. Sad gayety! The liberty and honor of her husband was lost to sight; and the wife seemed to console herself joyously, while on her side Mme. Meilhan triumphed by force of heroism over an imminent catastrophe—bankruptcy. During the process—it results from the testimony—she received several thousands of francs from a person who was not the Queen, who wished to assist in saving this unhappy woman. This money should have been given to Mme. Meilhan. Mme. Perkins kept it. To-day she does not come before you, gentlemen of the jury; she is indifferent to the question of honor now before you; she is at Madrid; she is a Princess of the blood royal; and she lives there, without a thought of the painful situation in which she has left Mme. Meilhan, upon a pension given her, it is said, by Alfonso XII. Gentlemen, we have the same emotions, and the sentiments to which this process gives rise are shared by all generous hearts. Your decision is certain, and Mme. Perkins is going to be condemned. What will happen after that decision? I cannot say, but I do not wish to despair, and I think it better to believe that those who are called upon by their positions to give an example will know how to do their duty. It was said after the judgment that nothing was owing to Mme. Meilhan since Mme. Perkins was acquitted; now she will be condemned, and that excuse will no longer hold. It has been said that in misfortune and in exile we must often arrest the *élans* of the heart, and that it is not always possible to show ourselves generous. Since the beginning of this process the daughter of the Infanta of Spain has seen the prosperity of her family revived, the exiles have again found their crown, a civil list, and there is here a sacred debt which, it would seem, they cannot ignore much longer."

The General Advocate said that he had nothing to add. He was ready to accept all that had been so eloquently said by M. Lachaud. All that he had to do was to ask the jury to confirm the judgment of the Tribunal of the Seine, and to pronounce the culpability of Mme. Perkins. The Judge gave a charge in the same sense, and after an affirmative verdict, condemned Mme. Perkins to pay the sum of 39,334 francs to Mme. Meilhan, and to two years' confinement.

COMMENTS ON THE AFFAIR.

This is the second chapter of this curious case, and I have a few words of personal comment to make upon it. When her husband went to prison Mme. Perkins was left utterly destitute. She had nothing for herself or her child. She took a modest room in a hotel, but Mme. Meilhan followed her there and she was asked to leave. Wherever she went it was the same, and at last she had to make an appeal to the charity of the Americans in Paris. One or two gave her small sums, and after a time a modest provision was made for her, but it was at best but a trifling sum for a Princess, living within sight of her aunt, the ex-Queen, who would not give her a sou to keep her or her child from starving. During this period I must say that she showed herself a model wife. Every day she visited her husband in prison, and then she *walked* out to the Bois de Boulogne with her child, and certainly did sing *boleros* to him as he rolled upon the turf. This fact seems to have scandalized the agent, who was charged by M. Renault to watch her. But did he never see her amusing her child there when the magnificent carriage of her aunt rolled by, with its gilt panels and gorgeously-attired footmen, and note the look of sadness that then came over her face? Many and many a time the Queen's carriage passed her as she trundled her baby's carriage along the dusty walk, going on foot from her lodgings to the Bois. M. Lachaud says that she should have given the money she received to Mme. Meilhan, but had she done so she and her baby must have starved. Now she is in Madrid, living upon a pension given her by the King, and she impatiently awaits there the arrival of her husband. It is not likely that she will ever care to enter France again, and it is very probable that Mme. Meilhan has purchased her revenge at a costly rate. The debt was due, and would have been paid, but if there is an excuse for non-payment, it can be found in the treatment to which the Princess has been subjected.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The following postal changes have been ordered:

New-England.—Office Established—Upper Van Buren, Aroostook County, Me., Dumas Daigle, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—North Columbia, Washington County, Me.; South Belmont, Waldo County, Me.; Carroll, Coos County, N. H. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Abbie G. Stevens, New-Gloucester, Cumberland County, Me.; Mrs. Hannah Gould, North Monroe, Waldo County, Me.; Eben W. Seavey, North Searsport, Waldo County, Me.; Sylvanus B. Philbrick, South Chesterville, Franklin County, Me.; Charles Libby, Strickland's Ferry, Androscoggin County, Me.; John Dudley, Waite, Washington County, Me.; Andrew Lopans, West Tremont, Hancock County, Me.; George W. Tracey, Winter Harbor, Hancock County, Me.; Frank W. Woodbury, Pelham, Hillsborough County, N. H.; Mark Lee, Highlandville, Norfolk County, Mass.; Dwight S. Case, Barkhamstead, Litchfield County, Conn.; Edward D. Gilbert, Higganum, Middlesex County, Conn.; Mrs. Mariette A. Mason, Nepong, Litchfield County, Conn.; William T. Howd, Stony Creek, New-Haven County, Conn.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Elijah Kahart, Brook Valley, Morris County.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Orin Van Waters, Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence County; John C. Mallory, Savona, Steuben County; Thomas H. Coleman, Scotchtown, Orange County; James C. Yarwood, West Branch, Oneida County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Burtville, Potter County, C. A. Hazen, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—Jefferson Station, York County; North Towanda, Bradford County. Postmasters Appointed—J. H. Druckmiller, Buck Mountain, Carbon County; A. J. Silvara, East Springhill, Bradford County; George Schnee, Mount Pleasant Mills, Snyder County; Reuben M. Friday, Mountville, Lancaster County; Ezra F. Holder, New-Jerusalem, Berks County; Sarah H. Vincent, Waterford, Erie County.

Maryland.—Office Established—Jewell, Anne Arundel County, Richard Drury, Postmaster. Name Changed—Hickory Tavern, Harford County, to Hickory, and Mrs. Zelia A. Brown appointed Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Charles M. Wilson, Fairview, Washington County.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

PROPOSED ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE CENTENNIAL.

THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES TO ACT AS COMMISSIONERS—SAVINGS BANKS AND THE WORKING CLASSES—THE LOTTERY BANE—THE TURF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, April 23, 1875.

Although Italy has been almost the last to take action with refererence to the Philadelphia Exposition, yet she has now begun in earnest, and there is time enough, and there can be no doubt that she will make a display worthy of her new life of commercial activity and the reputation she has always enjoyed of being one of the principal seats of the arts. The first meeting of the Royal Commission, presided over by the Minister of Commerce, Signor Finali, was held a day or two ago, and we shall soon hear something more about the plan determined upon for a proper representation. This we already know, that the Government does not wish to subject itself to an expense of more than $20,000 to help exhibitors to get their wares upon the ground. Four committees, or commissions, are named; one for the fine arts, one for the department of manufactures, one for agricultural industries, and one for whatever comes under the head of mines and physical science. If I understand the scope and intention of the directing power here, it is to concentrate attention upon several departments of production in a manner special to the country, so that all who go to the Philadelphia display, and particularly Americans, may see in what arts Italy takes a high position among the countries of the world, now carrying on with each other such a sharp competition, with the end in view of commercial profit. We should see with great pleasure the trade with Italy largely increased, and it is just and perfectly regular that this country should have an eye to profit in the specimens of Italian skill which there is opportunity now to offer to the inspection of the American public. Who knows but these Mediterranean countries, on the same line of latitude as the northern and middle portions of the great Republic may, by the end of the present century, hold the most important relations with each other in reciprocal demand and supply of the products peculiar to each?

THE NATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Instead of sending special Commissioners to the United States, this country will rely for the most part upon the services of its accredited Consular and other agents already established there. The decision is no doubt a wise one. Special commissions are often a useless bill of expense, made up as they sometimes are of those ignorant of the work they undertake, and of the country they visit, it may be for the first time. Those for a long time established in the United States ought to know as well as others what are the wants of the two countries with which their professional or official duties have brought them into relations by frequent correspondence.

THE COUNTRY'S SAVINGS.

It is a hopeful sign here in Italy, the considerable increase noticed in a few years in the deposits in the savings banks of the country. In 1855 the number of these institutions was ninety-five, with deposits to the amount of 94,000,000 of francs. According to the last report, the present number is 278 banks, with 445,000,000 of francs on deposit. The increase is found in the half of the country to the north of this line of Rome. In the upper provinces, industries are established on a better footing than in the lower, and considerable manufacturing is carried on, while in the districts of Rome and Naples the inhabitants are for the most part engaged in poorly-paid agricultural labor. The compensation for all sorts of mechanical and land labor, in which little artistic skill is required, is so miserable in these countries that not even the narrowest margin is left upon which the workman may figure out something to be put by for a rainy day. Is it possible for the journeyman house-carpenter or brick-layer to have anything in the savings bank, when the pay for daily labor is but fifty or sixty cents, the price paid here? And is there any hope of advancement for the hod-carrier, who is paid but half these prices? The condition of any class in society is sad enough, when there is a disposition to work faithfully; but with pay which gives only a hand-to-mouth life of coarse bread and vegetables, and with no hope from generation to generation of seeing the children in a better state, it is discouraging indeed. Every member of the family must contribute something when the pay of each is so small, and it is very common to see boys eight and ten years old carrying buckets of lime and other materials on their heads where building operations are going on. To say that such ought to be receiving instruction at school is a very trite observation. In the compact population of an old country, with less activity in construction, mechanical labor is abundant, and the demands of many hands make the prices low, and the difficulty is increased by women and children becoming competitors, forced by the exigencies of their poverty-stricken domestic condition.

THE LOTTERY BANE.

If the Italian Government can see its way clear, before long, to abolish the public lottery, it will take another step in the path of progress. A free and well-ordered Government cannot afford to make a source of revenue of an organized system which tends to corrupt the morality of the unreflecting and most numerous class of the population. Hundreds of thousands of Italians are pondering, from week to week, how they may get hold of the fortunate numbers which may bring them a sudden independence of a few thousand francs. Priests and monks are consulted, the Madonna prayed to, and all sorts of means used to have luck shake out a prize in the turning of the capricious wheel. It helps to establish a habit of indolence and unthrift, as we had proof enough in Rome under the Pope, where the lottery was favored instead of being discouraged. The people of this part of the country may learn what can be accomplished by economy and industry, by communities favored by nature with slender means, by keeping in mind the examples of Scotland, of Switzerland, and of Holland.

RECENT RACES AND THE TURF.

The races have ended this week, and after one or two postponements the nags and the sportsmen were favored with a good condition of the turf, and the fashionable world with fine weather for a display of the Spring fit-out of fashionable attire for some time kept back in the unwilling prisons of ladies' wardrobes. There was a sufficiently brilliant turnout of the four-in-hand equipages, of which a considerable number can be mustered here for such occasions. The races are now a well-established amusement of the higher classes, and much attention is given to the improvement of the breed of horses, and a new impulse has been added by the example of the King. Victor Emmanuel can talk horse with the most learned of the jockey craft and not show himself second-best in a knowledge of all that concerns the favorite animal. The Roman race-course is at a convenient distance from St. John Lateran Gate, and the road leading to it is not the worst in the neighborhood of the city. Indeed, the whole Roman Campagna is a race-course, and perhaps it would not be difficult to find a hundred sites within ten miles of the walls as good as that of Roma Vecchia. Anywhere else these races would not be considered remarkable, but they will be minutely described for the benefit of foreigners, as correspondents are bound to find everything here little less than wonderful.

ILLUMINATION OF THE FORUM.

We have had another *piccolo divertimento* to draw us from our cell in the illumination night before last of the ruins of the Forum. It has been seen many times; but it is a sight which makes such an appeal to the imagination that the impulse to see it again and again is hard to resist. As usual, all the world of Rome poured itself into the wide area made up of mounds of excavated wall, and great pits from which thousands of loads of earth have been taken in those last years, uncovering the old level and the travertine pavement upon which the ancient Romans walked. The illumination this year was inferior to that often before seen.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

MR. BANCROFT'S LETTER TO GOV. SWAIN—GOV. BROGDEN'S POSITION.

From our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, May 14, 1875.

In relation to the controversy growing out of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and Hon. George Bancroft's letter to the late Gov. Swain of this State on the subject, I have seen Gov. Brogden. He says that Mr. Bancroft's letter, referred to by him, and published already, stated that Mr. Bancroft wrote to Gov. Swain substantially as published in THE TIMES of 11th inst.:

"The first account of 'the extraordinary resolves by the people in Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County,' was sent over to England by Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the 20th of June, 1775. The newspaper thus transmitted is still preserved, and is No. 498 of the *South Carolina Gazette and County Journal*, Tuesday, June 13, 1775. I read the resolves, you may be sure, with reverence, and immediately obtained a copy of them, thinking myself the sole discoverer. I do not send you the copy, as it is identically the same with the paper which you inclosed me; but I forward to you a transcript of the entire letter of Sir James Wright."

I have examined a file of the Raleigh *Register* and found the same there. Whether this letter referred to the resolutions of the 20th or of the 31st of May, 1775, I am in doubt. I find in Wheeler's *History of North Carolina*, page No. 254, a letter signed by James Wright, addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth, London, England, inclosing the "extraordinary resolves of the people of Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County." Immediately following this letter, copied from the *South Carolina Gazette and County Journal* of June, 1775, No. 498, are to be found the resolutions adopted by the people of Mecklenburg on the 31st of May, 1775. It would seem from Mr. Bancroft's letter that Gov. James Wright's letter referred to the resolves of 31st May, 1775, for the reason that he says that "the first account of the 'extraordinary resolves' by the people of Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg County, was sent over to England by Sir James Wright," which is the language of Gov. Wright's letter to the Earl of Dartmouth. It will also be observed that the paper mentioned by Mr. Bancroft in which "the extraordinary resolves" were published is the same name and very same number in which appeared the resolves of the 31st of May, 1775. Mr. Bancroft's failure to remember the letter written to Hon. D. L. Swain may be attributed to the misprint of "July 4, 1875," for "July 4, 1848," and also to the fact, which seems established, that the letter of Sir James Wright directly referred to the resolves of the 31st of May, 1775, and not to those of the 20th of May, 1775.

Gov. Brogden insists that he was right. The original of Mr. Bancroft's letter is on file among the papers of the late Hon. D. L. Swain.

COME BACK FROM THE DEAD.

STRANGE STORY RESPECTING ONE OF THE SOLDIERS ON THE ILL-FATED STEAMER GENERAL LYON—TEN YEARS ON A DESERT ISLAND.

Mr. G. B. Raum writes a letter from Harrisburg, Ill., to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, under date of May 10, in which he gives a strange account of the fate of one of the soldiers who was on the steamer General Lyon at the time she was burned off Cape Hatteras in March, 1865, while on the way from Wilmington, N. C. It would add something to the probability of the story were the name of the island given which is asserted to have been his home for ten years. This is the story: "You, perhaps, have not forgotten the loss of the ill-fated steamer General Lyon, and the brave men who perished with her at sea, March 30, 1865. Many soldiers lost their lives in the burning vessel, while others sought refuge in the relentless waves and there found a grave. Of the many hundreds who were aboard the General Lyon but twenty-eight were known to have been saved. They were picked up by the steamer General Sedgwick four hours after the burning of the Lyon. The non-veterans of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, 205 in number, were passengers aboard the General Lyon. Five of those men were saved by the Sedgwick, and they reported the balance of their comrades as lost. After the lapse of more than ten years, however, one more of the passengers of that ill-starred vessel turns up at Guy's Hospital, London, England, and writes to his father, near Golconda, Ill., giving an account of himself. The name of this man is Henson G. Rains. He belonged to Company K, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. After his term of service expired, he and his comrades were started home for muster out, and were furnished transportation on the steamer General Lyon. Very soon after sailing, the vessel encountered a storm off Cape Hatteras, and in the midst of it took fire and was totally destroyed. Rains leaped into the sea, and with Lieutenant Butler clung to a cabin door. They drifted upon the billows for four days without food or drink, and, more dead than alive, were picked up by a schooner and left on an island, where Butler died, and Rains remained ten years. In March last he escaped aboard the British man-of-war, Vengeance, and was taken to London, and, being sick, was placed in Guy's Hospital. Application has been made to the Secretary of War to have our Minister at London requested by cable to have Rains cared for, and funds furnished him to return home."

REBELLION RULED OUT.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* relates the following: An interesting incident occurred during a former session of the Southern Baptist Convention, now assembled in our city. Dr. P. H. Mell, of Georgia, was President of the body at the time it took place. When the Southern Baptist Convention met in Baltimore, in the year 1868, the fraternal message of the Northern Baptist Convention was being discussed, and the venerable Dr. Welch, of New-York, had the floor, and during a fraternal, long and conciliatory speech, in which he was endeavoring to show that he did not censure his Southern brethren harshly for their course during the war, as Southerners, he observed: "Why, brother President, if I had been living in the South, such are the impulses of my heart, that I should, no doubt, have been one of the leaders of the rebellion!" Instantly, at the utterance of the last word, down came the President's gavel sharply, and Dr. Mell said, in his firmest but most courteous tones, "the chair rules that word out of order on this floor." "Why, brother President, what shall I call it then, Sir?" meekly asked Dr. Welch. "The chair will not presume to dictate, Sir, but he insists upon his ruling, that the word 'rebellion,' in that connection, is out of order. He shall so hold, unless you appeal from the decision of the chair. Do you appeal, Sir?" "No, brother President, I do not appeal," responded Dr. Welch meekly, and there were not a few stanch adherents of the "so-called Southern Confederacy" present who inwardly rejoiced that, in any respectable body the word "rebellion" could be ruled out of order. Since that time cordial greeting of Southern Baptists occurred in the Northern religious assemblies of that denomination, and during the present session of the convention in our city delegates from two societies of Northern Baptists have been received with great cordiality, and even distinction, and been placed on a footing with the other members of the convention.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday prints reports of the reappearance of the grasshopper plague in the West, from which it appears that portions of Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska are already being eaten up. The *Tribune* says: "The prospect for this year's success of our Western farmers is not encouraging. It is to be hoped frost, rain, or something else will destroy these pests, but already they have done considerable damage to the crops. Last Winter, in numerous public addresses to the people for the relief of Kansas and Nebraska, Gen. Brisbin expressed the belief that the grasshoppers would become a national plague, and urged the seeding of all the belt of country over which they had passed. The course of the locusts is East, and, it is said, they seldom are bad two years in the same section, but fly off to a new region to commit their ravages. It is now an interesting question whether they may not in time become a national calamity."

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

SCIENCE AND THE FUNDAMENTAL RELIGIOUS IDEAS.

SCIENCE'S SUPPOSED UNDERMINING OF RELIGION EXAMINED—THE THREE BASES OF RELIGION—THE REVERENCE OF THE EMOTIONS BEFORE INFINITE MYSTERY—THE REASON'S VISION OF ORIGINATING WILL AND INTELLIGENT DESIGN—THE CONSCIENCE'S APPREHENSION OF A LAW AND POWER OF RIGHTEOUSNESS INVESTIGATED—RELIGION STILL FIRMLY SETTLED THROUGH THEM UPON GOD.

The fourth sermon in the course upon Science and Religion by Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, Forty-eighth street, west of Sixth avenue, was delivered yesterday morning. The subject was "Science and the Fundamental Religious Ideas," the text being "Where is now thy God," Psalm xxxxii., 3.

In the conflict alleged between science and religion, we have viewed the skirmishing, often severe around the outposts, and the direct assault upon the central position of the faith. We see no cause of fear therein. We are now to ask whether more serious danger awaits us. Science has broken up the rocky archives of historical religion, has penetrated the successive strata of human thought, has sunk its shafts of inquiry through every tradition and belief, has unearthed and analyzed the constituents of thought itself, digging and delving until it thinks itself below the very foundations of the citadel of religion. Judging from the words which inaugurated the last session of the British Association of Science we should fancy the President of that society as arch-engineer sitting in a sort of Hell-gate centre of operations, around him banked high and dry the disemboweled superstitions of earth, beneath him the deep, dark shaft radiating out its fanlike galleries, whose thin surface, propped up by provisional scaffolding, sustains the ancient river-bed over which our busy life plies to and fro, unconscious that at any moment the holder of the great secret may give the order and the first fire may shock us all with the explosion which shall change forever the old order, and make all things new. So we sit in our temples dimly hearing below us the stealthy tread of the sappers and miners—faintly catching the muffled sound of pick and hammer, seeing every now and then some ancient bit of faith disappear, some new cavity yawn darkly below us, waiting in vague dread the coming of a day when the venerable structure of our faith shall topple in above us, and our religion either disappear from earth, buried beneath the noble pile it had reared, or wander forth homeless upon the reconstructed earth, a relic of the past civilization, still, perhaps, in ghostly silence to visit men in the dreary light of night, but to appear no more among the realities of the light of day. Truly, my friends, no worship can be hearty that is accompanied by the rumblings of such subterranean orchestration. Every other danger is as nothing to this. We can suffer defeats in the outposts; we can surrender whole realms to science; we can pull down and rebuild our temple where proven defective; we can rejuvenate its interior; can change and modify to any extent proven needful, while the foundations are undisturbed, and the new faith takes thus the old and hallowed form. But if we are to be insecure in the foundation beliefs, if our basic faiths are to be honey-combed with doubt, religion cannot renew her lease of authority over men. We might as well close our temple, declare the *décheance* of religion, and anticipate the revolution. We are thus obliged to investigate our foundations, to sink our own counter-shafts, and find out whether the approaches of inquiry have endangered our position. Our creed begins, "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and earth." That is the root faith—the foundation belief. It is the affirmation of mind in nature, will putting itself forth in force, intelligence thinking out design in matter, character ordering law. If, then, we hear below the whispers, "Where is now thy God?" we may well search if still He is. Religion, as faith in God, roots itself in three main stems, founds itself in three sub-strata. It rears itself upon the emotions, the reason, and the conscience. In the wonder wakened by the mystery of nature, in the ideas which the mind finds within itself, and sees embodied in the outer realm of things, in the sense of moral responsibility aroused in the soul, correlated without by the perception of a moral order in the world, religion lays her foundations. Has science gone beneath these foundations, and disturbed them?

HAS SCIENCE DISENCHANTED THE WORLD?

I. Has science disenchanted the world of the marvelous or convicted the imagination of hallucination in peopling the earth with the shadows of an infinite presence and power? With the first flush of enthusiasm the disciples of the new Teacher fondly expected that at last the world-old secrets were to be read—the Life Sphynx be forced to tell herself her long-kept secret. Men had at last in their hands the key to nature's hieroglyphs. Geology should tell how the earth came into beginning, astronomy reveal origination in the infinitude around, chemistry resolve man's nature, physiology give us the true psychology, and we should know ourselves and know all nature. It is easy to pardon the enthusiasm which, in the midst of the magnificent discoveries with which science was flooding creation with light, omened by its dawning splendor a meridian of disclosure in which every secret thing should be made manifest. So overpowering has been the rapid succession of conquests by which, out of the obscurity of space, we have wrested the secrets of the stellar elements out of the entombments of the past, have revivified prehistoric ages—so irresistibly does the summons of science force every most silent fact of nature into the witness-box and draw forth the reluctant confessions for the lack of which the judgment has seemed to drag its slow length along interminably, that the intoxicating hope has been quite natural. Science is far enough along now in her handling of the case to satisfy us as to the limits of truth she is likely to reach. Is, then, the ancient mystery evaporating from the earth? Now that we have the history of the globe, and can give the geological account of its formation and peopling, is its story all intelligible? What are these earths and minerals and gases, about whose laws of action and combination we have discovered so much? Are they themselves any more intelligible now that we can tell to utmost precision their history, their qualities, the sequences of their inter-action? What is electricity, and what is gravitation, that subtle omnipotence, reaching its uncognizable leash out from orb to orb, and binding all creation into a harmony of movement no revolt of most Titanic powers can overthrow? Centuries ago the Edomite poet, watching the most common phenomenon of the heavens, asked: "Canst thou tell the balancings of the clouds?" To-day not even the learned physicist who discourses so eloquently of the forms of water can answer that simple question. In every most ordinary bit of nature there is a segment of the Infinite mystery. So far from removing mystery, science has heightened, deepened, broadened it. It is not now the unusual that astonishes us; the commonplace fills us with awe. We used to think we saw all but the miraculous. The veil now spans the horizon, droops like a pall above us. We gasp for breath in the cloud that wraps us so closely round.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNIVERSE.

Mr. Tyndall says in one place: "If you ask me whether science has solved, or is likely in our day to solve, the problem of this universe, I must shake my head in doubt." (*Fragments of Science*, p. 92.)

Later on, goaded by theological opponents and flushed with the triumphs of success in his own studies and in his contests with opponents, he gave utterance to the memorable words of the Belfast address: "Abandoning all disguise, the confession I feel bound to make before you is, that I prolong the vision backward across the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discover in that matter, which we in our ignorance, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of every quality of life." We have only to refer the Philip intoxicated by success into the belief that he had conquered the mystery of life, back to the soberer Philip confessing failure; we have only to say that when crossing the boundary of experimental evidence his whole authority as a scientist ceases and his opinion is worth its intrinsic value, which we can judge by his other words to be, as to explaining the origin of things, 0; or we can wait for judgment by the Tyndallian book of Genesis when he gives it with the Lucretian rendering of that immortal first word of knowledge, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." A higher authority in science than Mr. Tyndall, none less than the philosopher who molds the thinking of the school—Mr. Herbert Spencer—repeats in stronger language the confession of the invincible resistance the mystery of nature offers to the researches of science. "Probably not a few will conclude that here is an attempted solution of the great questions with which philosophy in all ages has perplexed itself. Let none thus deceive themselves. Only such as know not the scope and limits of science can fall into so grave an error. The foregoing generalizations apply not to the genesis of things in themselves, but to their genesis as manifested to the human consciousness. After all that has been said, the ultimate mystery remains just as it was. The explanation of that which is explicable does but bring out into greater clearness the inexplicableness of that which remains behind." In the presence of the mystery, eternal, infinite, all-encompassing, science owns through the lips of this same supreme authority that the heart of man will of necessity and right yield the worship of reverence and awe, hearing wherever it may find itself the voice of old—"take off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." The process of evolution, which has progressively modified and enlarged men's conceptions of the universe, will continue to modify and advance them during the future. Without seeming so, the development of religious sentiment has been continuous from the beginning; and its nature when a germ was the same as its nature when fully developed. As fast as science transfers more and more things from the category of irregularities to the category of regularities, the mystery that once attached to the superstitious explanations of them becomes a mystery that attaches to the scientific explanations of them; there is a merging of many special mysteries in one general mystery. The progress is toward an ultimate recognition of a mystery behind every act and appearance, and a transfer of the awe from something special and occasional to something universal and unceasing. No one need expect, then, that the religious consciousness will die away or will change the lines of its evolution. The child by wrapping its head in the bed-clothes may for a moment get rid of the distinct consciousness of surrounding darkness, but the consciousness, though rendered less vivid, survives, and imagination persists in occupying itself with that which lies beyond perception. No such thing as a "religion of humanity" can ever do more than temporarily shut out the thought of a power of which humanity is but a small and fugitive product, which was in course of ever-changing manifestation before humanity was, and will continue through other manifestations when humanity has ceased to be."—*Sociology—The Theological Bias, Con. Rev., Vol. xxii.*

RELIGION FOUNDED UPON REASON.

II. Religion founds itself also upon the reason—rears itself upon the ideas the intellect finds within it, its forms of thinking filled by facts without, ideas apart from which it cannot think at all; by which it interprets satisfactorily the questions nature raises. The mind believes, therefore, that it does not merely lend these ideas into nature, but reads them in nature. These ideas are essentially two, cause and design. Looking at any event or thing men ask themselves instinctively, How did it come to pass? what caused it? The mind refuses to think of anything as uncaused. The common-sense judgment of the reason is that every phenomenon is the effect of some cause; that for the totality of phenomena we must predicate causation. Then, looking upon things which co-operate toward the accomplishing of an end, uniformly, certainly, through minute adaptations, it finds itself attributing this interaction to design. It never regards such phenomena as accidental. It instinctively ascribes each phenomenon of this kind to an intelligence and a will capable of conceiving a purpose and of making matter outwork that purpose. The greater the number the more intricate the inter-relations, the more delicate the inter-actions, the more uniform the operation of these adaptations, the more certain does it become of design. The familiar illustration of Paley is as good as any. A watch instinctively, necessarily argues a watchmaker. Reason is no longer, so says the great common sense of mankind, when it can sit in judgment upon a watch and render as its verdict "fortuitous concourse of atoms." These two ideas, cause and design, unite in the construction of the reason's conception of God—the originating cause, intelligence thinking in nature and outworking the purpose of a will. Has science done aught to invalidate at the bar of reason its own judgment? Has it accounted satisfactorily for causation by finding the origin sought, or has it shown that the idea of causation is irrelevant to nature? Has it accounted for design by showing that what looked like design disproves such thought? Has it brought to light any facts which disprove the reasonableness of these ideas, or which deny their truthful report of nature's phenomena? Has it made it irrational or unnecessary for us to believe in "God the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and earth?" Science has certainly not dispensed with the idea of causation as either superfluous or irrational. On the contrary, its own wonderful discoveries are the fruitage of its impulse. Its eager search, therefore, has been rewarded, if not by the goal sought by benefits more material. Had it never asked why, it never would have found the how, which is in laws innumerable—the solid fruitage of this questioning of the ancestry of facts. It has gained its fortunes by the study of genealogical tables. Its one fundamental axiom is the validity of the idea of causation. Each phenomena has an antecedent cause discernable in the effect. Upon the validity of that axiom science, "the knowledge of sequences," builds itself into a system, organizes information, conquers truth. Neither has science done aught to render the general notion of design irrational or irrelevant. We still act daily upon its validity. If traces of design can be read in nature, science cannot bar the way to the reasons legitimate ascent thereby to intelligence. The only disclosures that could demand our renunciation of this belief would be positive facts irreconcilable with an intelligent design. Are there any such brought to light?

THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

We may turn to the theory of evolution for answers as to both these ideas. That theory is the most stupendous, and apparently the most irreligious of the doctrines of science. In its general form, *i. e.*, as dissevered from such special shapes as Mr. Darwin has given to it in his announcement of the principle of its action, "natural selection," and as withheld provisionally from the problem of man's origination being yet unwarranted by facts in this further application; being denied legitimacy in this application by men like Mr. Wallace and Mr. Mivart, it is undoubtedly accepted by scientific authorities generally. It has received such extensive verification in so many different quarters that no reasonable doubt remains that it must be received as in the main a correct interpretation of nature. Physics proper, botany, zoology, astronomy, language, society, every department of study which can be entered scientifically, corroborates the theory. We stand in the midst of this universal process. Mr. Spencer is outworking the philosophy of this latest and grandest conception of science, and by it interprets all things. How does it bear upon these ideas? Evolution has not given us the cause of anything. It has only supplied the conditions and processes. We are carried back through a bewildering reach of processes till we are bidden look at the original source of all things. There in that germ, all of filmy matter, we are told to behold in indistinguishable potentialities the vast material world with all its beautiful and marvelous life, ourselves with all our high thoughts and aspirations, "the interaction of organisms and their environments" has evolved out of that speck. We are to behold in "matter the promise and potency of all life." But is that the origination of all things? What do we mean by the affrighting term, "protoplasm" but "first sticking together?" Are our poor, raw English words, in their empty beggary of explanation, to be dressed up in foreign clothes, and palmed off upon us for realities? Are we to be driven from the field by any such Bannockburn-tactics? Who stuck these atoms together, and how were they stuck together, and wherein is the sticking together which makes out of inert molecules omnipotence? Mr. Huxley tells us that matter will not organize except under the action of pre-existent protoplasmic matter. But go back in the ever receding sequence—deluded by the "promise and potency of matter" into thinking we have found the force giving that potency and yielding the promise. When the enthusiastic evolutionist says, "Give me but a germ cell and I will reconstruct creation," he begs the whole question and postulates causation before he begins evolution. Is that the disposal of the question of causation? To discern in matter the potency of all life is but to say that therein in the most simple cell imaginable lies germinally all the complex forces and marvelous results of the whole process of evolution. What is evolution but the educing, evolving out of something that which lies wrapped in it? The seed holds the tree in potency, *i. e.*, it is all there in embryo. Interaction of the organism and its environments brings out roots, trunk, leaves, and fruit, the totality which regathers itself into the seed again. The ancient symbol of the mystery of creation, the egg, still unconsciously handed down from far-off mythologies every Spring, in our Easter eggs, no more gives us the origin now than it did in the days of the Greeks, who taught that this primal egg was thrown by the gods upon the earth and left to develop the life which swarms out of it. An admirable letter in the *Spectator* (Sept. 21, 1872) thus sums up the postulates of evolution: "(1.) Something; for evolutionism has not yet reached the step of evolving something out of nothing, and it will be time enough to consider that theory when it is propounded. (2.) Something vital; for evolutionism does not propose to explain the unfolding of life out of dead matter. (3.) The power of reproduction; for evolutionism offers no explanation of that delegated power of creation. (4.) The power of variation in reproduction, of the laws of which Mr. Darwin confesses profound ignorance; and (5.) The power of variations to reproduce themselves and to become strengthened by accumulation. So that this doctrine requires us to assume the great mysteries of creation, of life, of generation, and of variation. * * * The little that that theory demands of God is found to be all that goes to make up the existence of the world."

MATTER OMNIPOTENTLY POTENTIALIZED.

Matter, with "the promise and potency of every quality of life," is after all but matter omnipotently potentialized. Potentialized whence? Examination of that grand generalization, the correlation of forces, will show that while with changing conditions one force passes into another, passes out of the lower from the higher, it does so, not as coming into existence then *de novo*, but only as then liberated and evolved. It was in the lower before it took the higher shape. Or, if we view this interaction as the changing phases of all force, then all its manifoldness lies involved in its lowest form, waiting only the proper conditions to be evolved. The mystery is condensed. Instead of powers we have potentialities—slumbering powers. "Surely it is a mean device for a philosopher thus to crib causation by hair's-breadths, to put it out at compound interest through all time, and then disown the debt." The whole question then, is, how can we most rationally view this infinite potentiality in matter? To leave it unaccounted for in its slumberous state, is to give up the question. To call that germ matter the origin of existence is to play with words. To believe that all this infinitude of power could be in a germ cell, except as put there by a Power comprehending in itself the whole of its potentialities, is for reason to abandon the field. How shall we, then, express that power? If force is one, what is its radical, essential, fundamental idea? Through what do we reach the conception of force, and thus of causation? Plainly through the will which puts forth its volitions, energizes matter, and effects itself in results. Dr. Carpenter, the distinguished physiologist, declares the "sense of effort" to be the "form of force which may be taken as the type of all the rest;" says that "our consciousness of force is really as direct as is that of our own mental states, and indicates that we must look upon force as the direct expression or manifestation of that mental state which we call will." Mr. Spencer seems to confirm this interpretation of physical force. "All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of force; but experiences of force are not derivable from anything else." "Indeed, it needs but to remember that consciousness consists of changes, to see that the ultimate datum of consciousness must be that of which change is the manifestation; and that thus the force by which we ourselves produce changes and which serves to symbolize the cause of changes in general is the final disclosure of analysis." (*First Principles*, p. 170.) So that Mr. Martineau is warranted by science in saying that "Force is will, from which *we omit* all reference to the living thought; but its objective character is unaffected by this subjective default." (*Essays*, vol. 1, p. 141.) Mr. Spencer would say will is our highest, our necessary conception of force, and we may take it as a symbol. We add—the form the highest life yields as necessary must image the reality. *Force is will.* Evolution is the causation of will, and we bow before God the power, saying, "Light shall be, and light was."

THE IDEA OF DESIGN NOT UPON THE SURFACE.

Evolution seems upon the surface not to hold the idea of design. There are certainly grave difficulties in the way of reading nature in this translation as the work of a designing intelligence. But we surely are not to expect an immediate clearing up of all difficulties by this any more than by other theory. While knowledge is imperfect and faculty under limitations, we may not wonder to find untranslatable passages in the writing of the Infinite. The existence of rudimentary organs, organs never called into use, finding no opportunities, atrophied, is consistent with an unideal state. If the results of evolution were a perfect world, a nature fully accomplishing its hints, we should be perplexed by these facts. If the design did not manifest a plan of natural operation, by which abortive attempts, experiments, failures should be the pathway to ultimate accomplishment; if it did not necessitate lateral gropings, guessings of nature, feelings out in directions from which, no promise comings, retreat was made, or in which a halt was ordered while the main column pushed on along more attractive lines, all this would be irreconcilable with design.

If the design thus naturally operating did not necessitate the sacrifice of lower lives for the passing on of life to higher forms, ruthless strife would be incomprehensible. It never was claimed for the belief in a designing intelligence that it resolved the whole design into intelligibility for us. These difficulties were in the way of the belief in God when the child-heart asked of the tiger, "Did He who made the lamb make thee?" They are less difficult in evolution, as being the indirect result of Divine purpose. "Though nature, red in tooth and claw with ravin, shrieked against his creed" who attributed life in all its phases to the design of God, it only means its sinking doubt against the creed of him who reads that design not in the necessitated evils of the out-working problem, but in the good unto which the whole so surely moves.

"The struggle for existence" is a hard fact, but without it earth to-day would swarm with the lower creatures, and man could not live at all. Parasitical lives are difficult to fit into design, but not impossible of partial adjustment even now, and susceptible of how much nicer harmony we may not say till we know a great deal more. It is no novel view of Providence that it worked through general laws, bearing hard upon individuals while effecting the general good; yet that is the substance of much of the difficulty in adjusting evolution to design. Mr. Darwin reminds us that it is more satisfactory to regard the contrivances for destruction and the instincts therefor, "not as specially endowed or created instincts, (as we should have to do in the old theory,) but as small consequences of one general law, leading to the advancement of all organic being." "The advancement of all organic being" is the design; the repulsive movements the incidental actions of the mechanism out of which is evolving the result. It is in this general and comprehensive movement of nature which evolution presents, that we read all the more strikingly the presence of design. Whether the "survival of the fittest" be synonymous with the "survival of the best" in the mind of the propounder of the theory or no; whether or no the two be interchangeable in individual cases presented by nature, the broad fact stands forth in sunny outlines, brave and clear, that evolution is the orderly progressive ascent of life. From the zoophytes to man, life gropes its way upward steadily, persistently, successfully. Its course may not be an air line. It may wind in, out, around the innumerable obstacles of "environment," but it secures its direction after even involution, comes round to its course after every variation, and makes toward the goal of manhood. It is not in the eddies which swirl around the rocks that we are to seek the meaning of the stream, but in the deep steady sweep downward, over every barrier, toward the sea. Upon this essential feature of evolution we rest our belief in design. Whatever the primal germ, in it were capacities for unfolding life in ascending planes; out of the interactions of these struggling forces there came conditions favoring, on the whole, the progress upward. Amid the manifold paths opening thus to the forces working out their potentialities, there was somehow the instinct to choose the main road upward. Tempted ever aside, diverging into *cul de sacs* from which there was only stationariness or retreat in order to advance, leaving thus upon the upward pathway the relics of these experiments, the highway is kept, and life progresses. Is it rational to conceive of this passage along the tremulous hair-line in the poise of confidence, as the action of a fluid, unintelligent force? Is it possible to witness the gradual evolution of an order so beautiful as the earth presents, to behold the upward-rising life flowering at last into human consciousness, finding along the entire ascent all things working together for this education, and yet hesitate to accredit this process with the design of an Intelligence? The stupendous vision we gain through this backward-turned glass only heightens our conviction that there has been Mind working through the slow processes of the ages, leading up life into the knowledge of itself.

THE DESIGN OF THE WATCH.

This is the design of the watch, not only keeping time but propogating other watches, keeping ever exacter time. The conviction is growing out of evolution stronger and clearer. Those who heard Mr. Proctor's brilliant lectures will remember his reverent acknowledgment of design in the stupendous stellar processes disclosed by astronomy. We have already coming forth from the press the first fruits of the harvest of treatises which will soon garner into the treasury of religion the fruitage of this magnificent theory, and nourish the Church's faith in a designing Intelligence by the disclosures of evolution. How beautiful and manifold are the detailed evidences brought to light of adaptation for purpose only those have any notion who are personally at home amid the wonders of nature. Only a few days ago was the announcement made of a book claiming to verify the church's faith in immortality—the crown of purpose in the education of man—by the scientific doctrine of continuity, the persistence of force, the identity of typical form running up through life, and the impossibility scientifically of assuming estoppage of evolution with so much in man of rudimentariness. The writer of a prize treatise on "Evolution and Religion" goes so far as to say in summing up his argument, "The whole scheme which God has framed for man's existence from the first that was created to all eternity collapses if the great law of evolution be suppressed!" (Henslow, page 214.) To us, who are as yet unfamiliar with the features of this new cosmogony, it seems undoubtedly strangely unlike the old outline of the shadow of the Almighty which we had grown accustomed to trace and recognize in its mirrorings upon the soul's retina. This is the inevitable process of all growth in the knowledge of God. Our understanding of the world defines for us the form of God. It impresses itself upon our souls till the reality of God Himself becomes one with the sameness of his notional investiture. When to us the "living garment of God" which the prophet told we know as a vesture He shall change, really changes, and in newness of draperied form the Eternal presents Himself to us, we do not know Him. But this is the imperfection of our knowledge of Him. We know Him too much in His externals. If we knew Him Himself we should never miss the presence we seek. "Acquaint thyself with Him, and be at peace." The history of religious thought shows that while the first effect of every new discovery that changes the paralax of man's vision has been to blur the faith, to miss God, the soul has soon cause to adjust the eye of reason to the altered relations, and the Light above has shone again calm, clear, certain. Each new current of thought has resolved the crystallization of belief, and chaos has seemed returning, but around the old centre in new harmonies the beliefs of men have ordered themselves into consistency and form. And each successive readjustment has been a nobler, purer faith. God has grown before the soul. The Church has believed none the less certainly, but all the more rationally and worthily. This is the inestimable blessing for which the Church has to thank Science. Her theology has become in men human, more divine with the enlargement of vision, following each new truth Science has taught her. Science has opened the brushwood, and the outlook widens infinitely, and we are beginning to see how great is God. It is hard now to readjust our necessary thoughts of Providence, immediate presence, personal volition, into this evolutionist image of God. We need time for our thoughts to untwine themselves from around the ideas which had upborne them so long. The first work of the soul will needs be feeling its inner roots and groping around its new support. It will then flower into emotion, and ripen into fruitage of faith. The Church will be helped on into that vitality of certitude by knowing from men of science that in their eyes the new truths rest in the sockets of the old faiths; that to scientific students of the highest authority the belief in the will whose causation originated life, the intelligence whose thought carries it on along the line of design, stands still as rational, as necessary as ever.

A NATURAL HYPOTHESIS.

Mr. Tyndall says in a passage I quote from memory, unable at the moment to lay my hand upon it, that "the belief in a personal creator back of nature is a rational hypothesis."

Mr. Darwin says, speaking of the question of man's aboriginal endowment with the belief in God, which, of course, he does not acknowledge: "The question is of course wholly distinct from that higher one, whether there exists a Creator and ruler of the universe; and this has been answered in the affirmative by the highest intellects that have ever lived." (*Descent of Man*, vol. 1, p. 63.) Mr. Spencer's whole philosophy rests upon the belief in the power in man and nature, back of and above both—working in and through both—and though he declines to ascribe to it the qualities which fill out this recognition of power to the form of God, I shall hope hereafter to show from his own pages substantially the further contents which enter into that august belief. Thus unexhausted by the disclosures of science, uncontradicted by its facts, but illumined by it into stronger proportions, rise these ideas of cause and design in which the reason bodies forth its God, the intelligent will whose impulses are the powers of nature, whose thought is its crystallizing thread beading all phenomena into beautiful order. None the less necessary to be thought now than of old; the more necessary as science lifts up upon us the wonders of nature. Without them our manhood's faculty of reason discharges itself of superiority to the nature it studies. In them as constituent elements of the consciousness on whose veracity the philosopher of science himself assures his disciples, all their beautiful fabric rests; so that these ideas can only be doubted by the doubt which eats out the tissue of all thought, and empties all knowledge, blows out the light by which we see the world around us, and leaves us in the darkness to grope for the day as the blind.

III. Religion founds itself on the conscience, rears itself upon the sense of moral responsibility to a law it discusses within, speaking in an authority demanding obedience—a law it discovers without ordering the affairs of man, shaping in obedience a destiny of prosperity, in disobedience a career of ruin, pushing on through and over the wills of men, toward a new heaven, and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. This law within, this law without, operated in individuals and in society by a force which the lives of men and the course of nations own, reveals to conscience a moral government of earth, the rulership of a "power not ourselves, making for righteousness." "Two things," said the greatest philosopher of the past century, "fill me with awe: the starry heavens, and the sense of moral responsibility in man." With this moral aspect of the world physical science does not occupy itself. In keeping to its legitimate sphere among the non-moral aspects of nature it is minding its own business, and deserves the praise that much-neglected virtue always commands. But in ignoring this other and higher plane of being, and attempting to construct its one storied universe, grievously errs. In no respect does blame more attach to scientists than in the narrowness of sympathy and knowledge which their enthusiasm for physics engenders. Whole tracts of life lie out of the ken of this science. Its data take not into account the facts of these other spheres. It argues from one premise and can never reach a conclusion. Increasingly religion is liberating morality as its fruitage, disengaging it from ceremonial and dogma, conserving within it the life of the faith in which it is borne. Even the skepticism of the age is moral. The ethical aspects of life are assuming ever increasing importance. Civilization is becoming co incident with morality. In it, therefore, men are increasingly rooting their belief in God—in it as the inspired life and will of God. Physical science cannot, then, intersect the deepest roots of faith. But science turns to occupy itself with this field, and develops a moral science. This investigates the history of morality, analyzes its constituents, studies their natural development under the influences of environment and transmission, and builds up its theory of morality, which, too, is a natural evolution seeming to deny a Divine inspirer and ruler. The necessities of society impose restraints, educate into habitudes, which, taken up thus into the mental fibre organized into man's nature, are handed down from father to son; environment acting incessantly upon this organization, civilization refining it, it grows in dignity, becomes oblivious of its antecedents, takes on by the associations of life a mystic sacredness, becomes a divine right King. Such is, in brief, this system of utilitarianism. It is really the most irreligious of the sciences, but happily as yet is little known, and when known so offends the instinct of the good that they turn from it at once and are unharmed. Before it spreads there will be time to neutralize its poison. The church doctors will be responsible if they do not attack it vigorously, and prevent its gaining headway. They are now in their own province, and ought to deal boldly with it. If all that this science alleges be granted, and much of it may be unhesitatingly yielded without any compromise, there remains over and above the essential elements, out of which the form of a divine authoritative will has organized the religion of the conscience. Facts in this evolution, not casual but essential, ask still for solution.

WHENCE THE PECULIAR SACREDNESS OF THE MORAL SENSE?

Whence, as Mr. Wallace asks, is the peculiar sacredness of the moral sense, a sacredness unaccounted for by this answer? Why the investigation of this function with so supreme and unique an authority? How has it acquired its imperativeness, so singular and irresponsible, men using it so much against man's pleasure? How has it come to be identified so essentially with religion, according to all science the worship of the powers of nature? How has religion, in the propitiation of powers superior to man, appealing to his lowest and meanest instincts of self-preservation, cherished and inspired the loftiest, purest, most disinterested principles? How have the instincts precipitated the evil and selected thus unerringly the good? How has selfishness gendered love, fear inspired trust, cruelty sublimated mercy, competition organized association? Somehow or other this blind groping of matter has struck the vein which leads out into the beauty of holiness. Organism and environment co-operate in elaborating character. Mr. Spencer says, "The value of the inherited and theologically enforced code is that it formulates with some approach to correctness the accumulated results of past human experience. It has not arisen rationally" (*i. e.* by fabrication of human reason) "but empirically," (*i. e.* experimentally.) "During all past times mankind have eventually gone right after trying all possible ways of going wrong. The wrong-goings have been eventually checked by disaster and pain and death, and the right-goings have been continued because not thus checked." (*Study of Sociology*—"Theological Bias," Con. Rev., xxii., 12.) It is precisely the fact which fits the belief in an over-ruling power of righteousness. It is the very tale history would have to tell if it were the education of man toward character, the kingdom of a moral ruler. If we are asked to abandon this belief, what are we to make of this miraculous drift across chaos into cosmos, beautiful order? What is this blind instinct that sees so divine a light down in the rocky ascidian, and works so unerringly up into the fullness of that light which streams in upon man's consciousness? Be it educing of potentiality in the organism, or inducing of potentiality from the environment, from what marvelous matter has exhaled this aroma of holiness? If so be it is thus developed, what are we to think of the material nature charged with such transcendent qualities? We take the hint of our naturalistic moralists, and look more carefully into the constitution of the nature ordering the principles of social science. Political economy professes itself a science in that it discerns the laws enstamped upon physical nature, and formulates out of them the principles and methods of societary organization and development. As thus enounced by the earlier economists, this system looked little enough like a Divine kingdom. It seemed the caricature of a moral order. Selfishness the motivity alone engendering the operation of the social mechanism, competion, the regulator of its interaction, the normal order strife of individuals, classes, nations; supply and demand dispensing with the use of conscience; the earth unprovided with sustenance sufficient for man, the laws of increase ordaining an ever heightening ratio of deficit in supply. Man himself his one great curse, elbowing each his fellow upon the crowded estate given him of his Heavenly Father, his gentlest, holiest impulses working evil in the continuance in life of the wretched cumberers of the ground, nature is seeking to kill off. God's tender mercies coming to him in the sword, the pestilence, and the famine; a world physically ordered so as to educate in vice and crime, to reward with woe and misery. Surely this was the revelation of a power making for unrighteousness. I know of nothing in the realm of science more beautiful than the corrections our later economists are making in this godless interpretation of society and nature. Men of all schools, Mill and Carey, Fawcett and Ruskin, are teaching us another reading of this story. The world is large enough. There is supply sufficient. Man's wasteful folly and more wasteful wrong scants the provision and crowds the markets, not with food, but with hungry mouths and idle hands. Our present state need not be. It will not be when men learn the true system of nature. Out of selfishness she constructs fellowship, out of competition rises to association, ranks strife by co-operation. Nature is forcing upon men justice and mercy, brotherliness and helpfulness. In this wonderful nature there struggles upward the law of Christ, "Bear ye one another's burdens." The principles of social science, our own American teacher tells us, are condensed in the golden rule. With a magnificence of generalization which awaits yet its due recognition, Mr. Carey traces for us the "Unity of Law," whose foundations are laid in the principles governing nature's action, whose fruition is in the principles controlling society's development, an evolution of moral order. What is this power? Not ourselves making for righteousness—making through unconscious nature unto the consciousness in man of this righteousness, and the knowledge that in it lies the secret law ordering all existence into unison. All societies building on other bases topple and fall. Below us still is that foundation upon which conscience builds her faith in God, deep as the instinct of responsibility, secure as the order of nature in which it roots itself, real as the facts of the laws ordering this throbbing human society. We send to-day our shafts down into the substrata of our religious faith, and find them solid, undisturbed. Emotions, reason, conscience rest still on the old realities. We find still that ancient mystery of power; still those ideas of cause and design which shape themselves into intelligent will; still that authority speaking within us, that order governing without us, through which we discern the righteous Ruler. Our fundamental religious ideas are all below us. Our religious roots are untapped. Shall we, then, fear?

"Nor dare trust
The Rock of Ages to their chemic tests,
Lest some day the all-sustaining base Divine
Should fall from under us dissolved in air."

SAVING THE PENNIES.

The Boston *Herald* tells an amusing story of a resident of South Boston, who wears a heavy gold watch and chain, and carries about him all the appearance of a man of wealth. A few days ago he entered a street car, and turning to a young man next to him, to whom he was an entire stranger, requested him to sell him a car-ticket. The young man asked him what he wanted it for. He replied that he wanted to pay his fare with it. The young man then asked him why he did not buy a quarter's worth, as he could purchase five for twenty-five cents. He replied that he had two at home. Then the young man innocently told him that he would sell him a ticket for six cents. This proposal was indignantly rejected, and the old gentleman put on a look of intense disgust and tried to purchase one of his next neighbor. But he would not come down from the original price of six cents, and the chagrined old gentleman was compelled to pay the conductor the full fare.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE CONQUEROR OF HOOD AND JOHNSTON A SOLDIER AND A BANKER.

WHAT THE ARMY WAS REALLY DOING IN GEORGIA WHILE ITS ENEMIES DECLARED IT WAS IN DEMORALIZED RETREAT—INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT MARCH—HOW ONE OF OUR GREATEST GENERALS WAS ALMOST SACRIFICED BY AN UNSCRUPULOUS JOURNAL—ORIGIN OF THE "INSANITY" LIBEL ON SHERMAN—HOW GEN. SHERMAN MET A RUN ON HIS BANK DURING THE CALIFORNIA PANIC OF 1855.

While the armies of Gen. Sherman were out of the sight of the nation in their progress through the most populous and wealthy portion of the would-be Confederacy, and demonstrating the hollowness of that institution by penetrating its very centre, the Southern Congress, War Department, newspapers, and even Gen. Beauregard from Mississippi, were sending forth frantic appeals to the Georgians to rise and crush the invader, to obstruct his march, remove all subsistence from his route, and thus starve him out. But the intrepid General kept the even tenor of his way, varied only by digressions to capture such places as the capital of the State and Millen, the great depot of prisoners. The incidents of the march, as narrated by him, are too interesting not to be given in our extracts, and we furnish another installment this morning. The great difficulty has been to choose what to omit of this racy work, the driest details being presented in a style so agreeable that "skipping" requires a very strong effort.

SKILLFUL LOADING OF WAGONS.

The skill and success of the men in collecting forage was one of the features of this march. Each brigade commander had authority to detail a company of foragers, usually about fifty men, with one or two commissioned officers selected for their boldness and enterprise. This party would be dispatched before daylight with a knowledge of the intended day's march and camp; would proceed on foot five or six miles from the route traveled by their brigade, and then visit every plantation and farm within range. They would usually procure a wagon or family carriage, load it with bacon, corn-meal, turkeys, chickens, ducks, and everything that could be used as food or forage, and would then regain the main road, usually in advance of their train. When this came up, they would deliver to the brigade commissary the supplies thus gathered by the way. Often would I pass these foraging-parties at the roadside, waiting for their wagons to come up, and was amused at their strange collections—mules, horses, even cattle, packed with old saddles and loaded with hams, bacon, bags of corn-meal, and poultry of every character and description. Although this foraging was attended with great danger and hard work, there seemed to be a charm about it that attracted the soldiers, and it was a privilege to be detailed on such a party. Daily they returned mounted on all sorts of beasts, which were at once taken from them and appropriated to the general use; but the next day they would start out again on foot, only to repeat the experience of the day before. No doubt many acts of pillage, robbery, and violence were committed by these parties of foragers, usually called "bummers;" for I have since heard of jewelry taken from women, and the plunder of articles that never reached the commissary; but these acts were exceptional and incidental. I never heard of any cases of murder or rape; and no army could have carried along sufficient food and forage for a march of 300 miles, so that foraging in some shape was necessary. The country was sparsely settled, with no magistrates or civil authorities who could respond to requisitions, as is done in all the wars of Europe, so that this system of foraging was simply indispensable to our success. By it our men were well supplied with all the essentials of life and health, while the wagons retained enough in case of unexpected delay, and our animals were well fed. Indeed, when we reached Savannah, the trains were pronounced by experts to be the finest in flesh and appearance ever seen with any army.

I have seen much skill and industry displayed by these quartermasters on the march in trying to load their wagons with corn and fodder by the way without losing their place in the column. They would, while marching, shift the loads of wagons, so as to have six or ten of them empty. Then, riding well ahead, they would secure possession of certain stacks of fodder near the road, or cribs of corn, leave some men in charge, then open fences and a road back for a couple of miles, return to their trains, divert the empty wagons out of column, and conduct them rapidly to their forage, load up, and regain their place in column without losing distance. On one occasion I remember to have seen ten or a dozen wagons thus loaded with corn from two or three full cribs, almost without halting. These cribs were built of logs and roofed. The train-guard, by a lever, had raised the whole side of the crib a foot or two; the wagons drove close alongside, and the men in the cribs, lying on their backs, kicked out a wagon-load of corn in the time I have taken to describe it.

HOWELL COBB'S PLANTATION.

The afternoon was unusually raw and cold. My orderly was at hand with his invariable saddle-bags, which contained a change of under-clothing, my maps, a flask of whisky, and bunch of cigars. Taking a drink and lighting a cigar, I walked to a row of negro huts close by, entered one and found a soldier or two warming themselves by a wood fire. I took their place by the fire, intending to wait there till our wagons had got up, and a camp made for the night. I was talking to the old negro woman, when some one came and explained to me that, if I would come further down the road, I could find a better place. So I started on foot, and found on the main road a good double-hewed-log house, in one room of which Col. Poe, Dr. Moore, and others had started a fire. I sent back orders to the "plum-bushes" to bring our horses and saddles up to this house, and an orderly to conduct our head-quarter wagons to the same place. In looking around the room I saw a small box, like a candle-box, marked "Howell Cobb," and, on inquiring of a negro, found that we were at the plantation of Gen. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, one of the leading rebels of the South, then a General in the Southern Army, and who had been Secretary of the United States Treasury in Mr. Buchanan's time. Of course, we confiscated his property, and found it rich in corn, beans, pea-nuts, and sorghum molasses. Extensive fields were all round the house. I sent word back to Gen. Davis to explain whose plantation it was, and instructed him to spare nothing. That night huge bonfires consumed the fence-rails, kept our soldiers warm, and the teamsters and men, as well as the slaves, carried off an immense quantity of corn and provisions of all sorts.

A NEGRO'S FIRST SIGHT OF GENUINE YANKEES.

In due season the head-quarter wagons came up, and we got supper. After supper I sat on a chair astride, with my back to a good fire, musing, and became conscious that an old negro, with a tallow candle in his hand, was scanning my face closely. I inquired, "What do you want, old man?" He answered, "Dey say you is Massa Sherman." I answered that such was the case, and inquired what he wanted. He only wanted to look at me, and kept muttering, "Dis nigger can't sleep dis night." I asked him why he trembled so, and he said that he wanted to be sure that we were in fact "Yankees," for on a former occasion some rebel cavalry had put on light-blue overcoats, personating Yankee troops, and many of the negroes were deceived thereby, himself among the number—had shown them sympathy, and had in consequence been unmercifully beaten therefor. This time he wanted to be certain before committing himself; so I told him to go out on the porch, from which he could see the whole horizon lit up with camp fires, and he could then judge whether he had ever seen anything like it before. The old man became convinced that the "Yankees" had come at last, about whom he had been dreaming all his life, and some of the staff officers gave him a strong drink of whisky, which set his tongue going. Lieut. Snelling, who commanded my escort, was a Georgian, and recognized in this old negro a favorite slave of his uncle, who resided about six miles off, but the old slave did not at first recognize his young master in our uniform. One of my staff officers asked him what had become of his young master George. He did not know, only that he had gone off to the war, and he supposed him killed, as a matter of course. His attention was then drawn to Snelling's face, when he fell on his knees and thanked God that he had found his young master alive and along with the Yankees. Snelling inquired all about his uncle and the family, asked my permission to go and pay his uncle a visit, which I granted, of course, and the next morning he described to me his visit. The uncle was not cordial, by any means, to find his nephew in the ranks of the host that was desolating the land, and Snelling came back, having exchanged his tired horse for a fresher one out of his uncle's stables, explaining that surely some of the "bummers" would have got the horse had he not.

REBEL SCHEMES TO RESIST SHERMAN.

General Wheeler, with his division of rebel cavalry, had succeded in getting ahead of us between Milledgeville and Augusta; and Gen. W. J. Hardee had been dispatched by Gen. Beauregard from Hood's army to oppose our progress in front. He had, however, brought with him no troops, but relied on his influence with the Georgians (of whose State he was a native) to arouse the people, and with them to annihilate Sherman's army! On the 24th we renewed the march, and I accompanied the Twentieth Corps, which took the direct road to Sandersville, which we reached simultaneously with the Fourteenth Corps on the 26th. A brigade of rebel cavalry was deployed before the town, and was driven in and through it by our skirmish-line. I myself saw the rebel cavalry apply fire to stacks of fodder standing in the fields at Sandersville, and gave orders to burn some unoccupied dwellings close by. On entering the town, I told certain citizens (who would be sure to spread the report) that, if the enemy attempted to carry out their threat to burn their food, corn, and fodder, in our route, I would most undoubtedly execute to the letter the general orders of devastation made at the outset of the campaign. With this exception, and one or two minor cases near Savannah, the people did not destroy food, for they saw clearly that it would be ruin to themselves.

THE MILLEN PRISONERS REMOVED.

While the left wing was marching toward Louisville, north of the railroad, Gen. Kilpatrick had, with his cavalry division, moved rapidly toward Waynesboro', on the branch railroad leading from Millen to Augusta. He found Wheeler's division of rebel cavalry there, and had considerable skirmishing with it; but, learning that our prisoners had been removed two days before from Millen, he returned to Louisville on the 29th, where he found the left wing. Here he remained a couple of days to rest his horses, and, receiving orders from me to engage Wheeler and give him all the fighting he wanted, he procured from Gen. Slocum the assistance of the infantry division of Gen. Baird, and moved back for Waynesboro' on the 2d of December, the remainder of the left wing continuing its march on toward Millen. Near Waynesboro' Wheeler was again encountered, and driven through the town and beyond Brier Creek, toward Augusta, thus keeping up the delusion that the main army was moving toward Augusta. Gen. Kilpatrick's fighting and movements about Waynesboro' and Brier Creek were spirited, and produced a good effect by relieving the infantry column and wagon trains of all molestation during their march on Millen. Having thus covered that flank, he turned south and followed the movement of the Fourteenth Corps to Buckhead Church, north of Millen and near it. On Dec. 3 I entered Millen with the Seventeenth Corps, (Gen. Frank P. Blair,) and there paused one day, to communicate with all parts of the army. Gen. Howard was south of Ogeechee River, with the Fifteenth Corps, opposite Scarboro'. Gen. Slocum was at Buckhead Church, four miles north of Millen, with the Twentieth Corps. The Fourteenth, (Gen. Davis,) was at Lumpkin's Station, on the Augusta road, about ten miles north of Millen, and the cavalry division was within easy support of this wing. Thus the whole Army was in good position and in good condition. We had largely subsisted on the country; our wagons were full of forage and provisions; but, as we approached the sea-coast, the country became more sandy and barren, and food became more and more scarce; still, with little or no loss, we had traveled two-thirds of our distance, and I concluded to push on for Savannah. At Millen I learned that Gen. Bragg was in Augusta, and that Gen. Wade Hampton had been ordered there from Richmond, to organize a large cavalry force with which to resist our progress.

MARCHING TO SAVANNAH.

Gen. Hardee was ahead, between us and Savannah, with McLaw's division, and other irregular troops, that could not, I felt assured, exceed 10,000 men. I caused the fine depot at Millen to be destroyed, and other damage done, and then resumed the march directly on Savannah, by the four main roads. The Seventeenth Corps (Gen. Blair) followed substantially the railroad, and, along with it, on the 5th of December, I reached Ogeechee Church, about fifty miles from Savannah, and found there fresh earthworks, which had been thrown up by McLaw's division; but he must have seen that both his flanks were being turned, and prudently retreated to Savannah without a fight. All the columns then pursued leisurely their march toward Savannah, corn and forage becoming more and more scarce, but rice-fields beginning to occur along the Savannah and Ogeechee Rivers, which proved a good substitute, both as food and forage. The weather was fine, the roads good, and everything seemed to favor us. Never do I recall a more agreeable sensation than the sight of our camps by night, lit up by the fires of fragrant pine knots. The trains were all in good order, and the men seemed to march their fifteen miles a day as though it were nothing. No enemy opposed us, and we could only occasionally hear the faint reverberation of a gun to our left rear, where we knew that Gen. Kilpatrick was skirmishing with Wheeler's cavalry, which persistently followed him. But the infantry columns had met with no opposition whatever. McLaw's division was falling back before us, and we occasionally picked up a few of his men as prisoners, who insisted that we would meet with strong opposition at Savannah.

TORPEDOES IN THE ROAD.

On the 8th, as I rode along, I found a column turned out of the main road, marching through the fields. Close by, in the corner of a fence, was a group of men standing around a handsome young officer, whose foot had been blown to pieces by a torpedo planted in the road. He was waiting for a surgeon to amputate his leg, and told me that he was riding along with the rest of his brigade-staff of the Seventeenth Corps, when a torpedo trodden on by his horse had exploded, killing the horse and literally blowing off all the flesh from one of his legs. I saw the terrible wound, and made full inquiry into the facts. There had been no resistance at that point, nothing to give warning of danger, and the rebels had planted eight-inch shells in the road, with friction-matches to explode them by being trodden on. This was not war, but murder, and it made me angry. I immediately ordered a lot of rebel prisoners to be brought from the the provost guard, armed with picks and spades, and made them march in close order along the road, so as to explode their own torpedoes, or to discover and dig them up. They begged hard, but I reiterated the order, and could hardly help laughing at their stepping so gingerly along the road, where it was supposed sunken torpedoes might explode at each step, but they found no other torpedoes till near Fort McAllister. That night we reached Pooler's Station, eight miles from Savannah, and during the next two days, Dec. 9 and 10, the several corps reached the defenses of Savannah—the Fourteenth Corps on the left, touching the river; the Twentieth Corps next; then the Seventeenth; and the Fifteenth on the extreme right; thus completely investing the city. Wishing to reconnoitre the place in person, I rode forward by the Louisville road into a dense wood of oak, pine, and cypress, left the horses, and walked down to the railroad track, at a place where there was a side track, and a cut about four feet deep. From that point the railroad was straight, leading into Savannah, and about eight hundred yards off were a rebel parapet and battery. I could see the cannoneers preparing to fire, and cautioned the officers near me to scatter, as we would likely attract a shot. Very soon I saw the white puff of smoke, and, watching close, caught sight of the ball as it rose in its flight, and, finding it coming pretty straight, I stepped a short distance to one side, but noticed a negro very near me in the act of crossing the track at right angles. Some one called to him to look out; but before the poor fellow understood his danger the ball (a 32-pound round shot) struck the ground, and rose in its first ricochet, caught the negro under the right jaw, and literally carried away his head, scattering blood and brains about. A soldier close by spread an overcoat over the body, and we all concluded to get out of that railroad-cut. Meantime, Gen. Mower's division of the Seventeenth Corps had crossed the canal to the right of the Louisville Road, and had found the line of parapet continuous; so at Savannah we had again run up against the old familiar parapet, with its deep ditches, canals, and bayous, full of water; and it looked as though another siege was inevitable. I accordingly made a camp or bivouac near the Louisville road, about five miles from Savannah, and proceeded to invest the place closely, pushing forward reconnoissances at every available point.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE FLEET AT SAVANNAH.

As soon as it was demonstrated that Savannah was well fortified, with a good garrison, commanded by Gen. William J. Hardee, a competent soldier, I saw that the first step was to open communication with our fleet, supposed to be waiting for us with supplies and clothing in Ossabaw Sound. Gen. Howard had, some nights previously, sent one of his best scouts, Capt. Duncan, with two men, in a canoe, to drift past Fort McAllister, and to convey to the fleet a knowledge of our approach. Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry had also been transferred to the south bank of the Ogeechee, with orders to open communication with the fleet. Leaving orders with Gen. Slocum to press the siege, I instructed Gen. Howard to send a division with all his engineers to King's Bridge, fourteen and a half miles south-west from Savannah, to rebuild it. On the evening of the 12th I rode over myself, and spent the night at Mr. King's house, where I found Gen. Howard, with Gen. Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps. His engineers were hard at work on the bridge, which they finished that night, and at sunrise Hazen's division passed over. I gave Gen. Hazen, in person, his orders to march rapidly down the right bank of the Ogeechee, and without hesitation to assault and carry Fort McAllister by storm. I knew it to be strong in heavy artillery, as against an approach from the sea, but believed it open and weak to the rear. I explained to Gen. Hazen fully, that on his action depended the safety of the whole Army, and the success of the campaign. Kilpatrick had already felt the fort, and had gone further down the coast to Kilkenny Bluff, or St. Catharine's Sound, where, on the same day, he had communication with a vessel belonging to the blockading fleet; but, at the time, I was not aware of this fact, and trusted entirely to Gen. Hazen and his division of infantry, the Second of the Fifteenth Corps, the same old division which I had commanded at Shiloh and Vicksburg, in which I felt a special pride and confidence.

SHERMAN AND CAMERON—A MISCHIEVOUS AND UNSCRUPULOUS REPORTER.

Gen. Sherman having been assigned to the command of a brigade in the Department of the Cumberland in the Autumn of 1861, succeeded Gen. Robert Anderson in the departmental command on the failure of that gallant officer's health. Realizing the importance of diverting Kentucky from the secession movement, in which she was threatened to be involved by an invasion from Tennessee, he urged on the Government the strengthening of his lines. Of an interview with the Secretary of War in Louisville, in which Gen. Sherman endeavored to present the critical situation in Kentucky, the General gives the following account:

"After some general conversation, Mr. Cameron called to me, 'Now, Gen. Sherman, tell us of your troubles.' I said I preferred not to discuss business with so many strangers present. He said, 'They are all friends, all members of my family, and you may speak your mind freely and without restraint.' I am sure I stepped to the door, locked it to prevent intrusion, and then fully and fairly represented the state of affairs in Kentucky, especially the situation and numbers of my troops. I complained that the new levies of Ohio and Indiana were diverted East and West, and we got scarcely anything; that our forces at Nolin and Dick Robinson were powerless for invasion, and only tempting to a General such as we believed Sidney Johnston to be; that, if Johnston chose, he could march to Louisville any day. Cameron exclaimed: 'You astonish me! Our informants, the Kentucky Senators and members of Congress, claim that they have in Kentucky plenty of men, and all they want are arms and money.' I then said it was not true; for the young men were arming and going out openly in broad daylight to the rebel camps, provided with good horses and guns by their fathers, who were at best 'neutral;' and as to arms, he had, in Washington, promised Gen. Anderson 40,000 of the best Springfield muskets, instead of which we had received only about 12,000 Belgian muskets, which the Governor of Pennsylvania had refused, as had also the Governor of Ohio, but which had been adjudged good enough for Kentucky. I asserted that volunteer colonels raising regiments in various parts of the State had come to Louisville for arms, and when they saw what I had to offer had scorned to receive them—to confirm the truth of which I appealed to Mr. Guthrie, who said that every word I had spoken was true, and he repeated what I had often heard him say, that no man who owned a slave or a mule in Kentucky could be trusted. Mr. Cameron appeared alarmed at what was said, and turned to Adjutant Gen. L. Thomas, to inquire if he knew of any troops available, that had not been already assigned. He mentioned Negley's Pennsylvania Brigade, at Pittsburg, and a couple of other regiments that were then en route for St. Louis. Mr. Cameron ordered him to divert these to Louisville, and Thomas made the telegraphic orders on the spot. He further promised, on reaching Washington, to give us more of his time and assistance. In the general conversation which followed, I remember taking a large map of the United States and assuming the people of the whole South to be in rebellion, that our task was to subdue them, showed that McClellan was on the left, having a frontage of less than 100 miles, and Fremont the right, about the same; whereas I, the centre, had from the Big Sandy to Paducah, over 300 miles of frontier; that McClellan had 100,000 men, Fremont 60,000, whereas to me had only been allotted about 18,000. I argued that, for the purpose of defense, we should have 60,000 men at once, and for offense, would need 200,000 before we were done. Mr. Cameron, who still lay on the bed, threw up his hands and exclaimed, 'Great God, where are they to come from?' I asserted that there were plenty of men at the North, ready and willing to come, if he would only accept their services; for it was notorious that regiments had been formed in all the Northwestern States whose services had been refused by the War Department, on the ground that they would not be needed. We discussed all these matters fully, in the most friendly spirit, and I thought I had aroused Mr. Cameron to a realization of the great war that was before us, and was in fact upon us. I heard him tell Gen. Thomas to make a note of our conversation that he might attend to my requests on reaching Washington. We all spent the evening together agreeably in conversation, many Union citizens calling to pay their respects, and the next morning early we took the train for Frankfort; Mr. Cameron and party going on to Cincinnati and Washington, and I to Camp Dick Robinson to see Gen. Thomas and the troops there. * * * On reaching Washington, Mr. Cameron called on Gen. Thomas, as he himself afterward told me, to submit his memorandum of events during his absence, and in that memorandum was mentioned my *insane* request for 200,000 men. By some newspaper man this was seen and published, and, before I had the least conception of it, I was universally published throughout the country as "insane, crazy," &c. * * * About this time my attention was drawn to the publication in all the Eastern papers, which of course was copied at the West, of the report that I was 'crazy, insane, and mad,' that 'I had demanded 200,000 men for the defense of Kentucky;' and the authority given for this report was stated to be the Secretary of War, himself, Mr. Cameron, who never, to my knowledge, took pains to affirm or deny it. My position was therefore simply unbearable, and it is probable I resented the cruel insult with language of intense feeling. Still I received no orders, no re-enforcements, not a word of encouragement or relief."

Gen. Sherman inserts here an account of this meeting given in 1866 by Gen. Thomas J. Wood, who was present, which confirms in every particular his own account. Gen. Wood speaks of those who were present as follows:

"The writer entered the room first, and observed in it Mr. Cameron, Adjt. General L. Thomas and some other persons, all of whose names he did not know, but whom he recognized as being of Mr. Cameron's party. The name of one of the party the writer had learned, which he remembers as Wilkinson, or Wilkerson, and who he understood was a writer for the New-York *Tribune* newspaper. Hon. James Guthrie was also in the room, having been invited on account of his eminent position as a citizen of Kentucky, his high civic reputation, and his well-known devotion to the Union, to meet the Secretary of War in the council. When Gen. Sherman entered the room he closed the door and turned the key in the lock."

Gen. Wood makes the following observation at the close of his account:

"A short time after the council was held—the exact time is not now remembered by the writer—an imperfect narrative of it appeared in the New-York *Tribune*. This account announced to the public the conclusions uttered by Gen. Sherman in the council, without giving the reasons on which his conclusions were based. The unfairness of this course to Gen. Sherman needs no comment. All military men were shocked by the gross breach of faith which had been committed."

The writer above alluded to was probably Samuel Wilkeson, who was then a Washington reporter for the *Tribune*.

SHERMAN RELIEVED.

"Brig. Gen. Don Carlos Buell arrived at Louisville about the middle of November, with orders to relieve me, and I was transferred for duty to the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report in person to Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, at St. Louis. At the time I was so relieved I thought, of course, it was done in fulfillment of Mr. Lincoln's promise to me, and as a necessary result of my repeated demand for the fulfillment of that promise, [that he should not be assigned to a prominent position;] but I saw and felt, and of course was deeply moved to observe, the manifest belief that there was more or less of truth in the rumor that the cares, perplexities, and anxiety of the situation had unbalanced my judgment and mind. Still, on a review of the only official documents before the War Department at the time, it was cruel for a Secretary of War to give a tacit credence to a rumor which probably started without his wish or intention, yet through his instrumentality. Of course I could not deny the fact, and had to submit to all its painful consequences for months; and, moreover, I could not hide from myself that many of the officers and soldiers subsequently placed under my command looked at me askance and with suspicion. Indeed, it was not until the following April that the battle of Shiloh gave me personally the chance to redeem my good name."

The subject is dismissed by Gen. Sherman as follows:

"From the time I had left Kentucky, Gen. Buell had really made no substantial progress, though strongly reinforced beyond even what I had asked for. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston had remained at Bowling Green until his line was broken at Henry and Donelson, when he let go Bowling Green and fell back hastily to Nashville; and, on Buell's approach, he did not even tarry there, but continued his retreat southward."

GEN. SHERMAN AS A BANKER.

While a member of the San Francisco banking-house of Lucas, Turner & Co., a branch of the St. Louis house of James H. Lucas & Co., Gen. Sherman displayed that decision of character and clear-headedness that served him so well in the field. His memoirs give a comprehensive outline of financial affairs in California and the relations of that young community to the rest of the country, and then go on to detail the crisis of 1855:

"In California the house of Page, Bacon & Co. was composed of the same partners as in St. Louis, with the addition of Henry Haight, Judge Chambers, and young Frank Page. The latter had charge of the 'branch' in Sacramento. Haight was the real head-man, but he was too fond of lager beer to be intrusted with so large a business. Beyond all comparison, Page, Bacon & Co. were the most prominent bankers in California in 1853-'55. Though I had notice of danger in that quarter, from our partners in St. Louis, nobody in California doubted their wealth and stability. They must have had, during that Winter, an average deposit account of nearly $2,000,000, of which $700,000 was in 'certificates of deposit,' the most stable of all accounts in a bank. Thousands of miners invested their earnings in such certificates, which they converted into drafts on New-York, when they were ready to go home or wanted to send their 'pile' to their families. Adams & Co. were next in order, because of their numerous offices scattered throughout the mining country. A gentleman named Haskell had been in charge of Adams & Co. in San Francisco, but in the Winter of 1854-55 some changes were made, and the banking department had been transferred to a magnificent office in Halleck's new Metropolitan block. James King, of Wm., had discontinued business on his own account, and been employed by Adams & Co. as their Cashier and banker, and Isaiah C. Wood had succeeded Haskell in chief control of the express department. Wells, Fargo & Co. were also bankers as well as expressmen, and William J. Pardee was the resident partner. As the mail steamer came in on Feb. 17, 1855, according to her custom, she ran close to the Long Wharf [Meiggs'] on North Beach, to throw ashore the express parcels of news for speedy delivery. Some passenger on deck called to a man of his acquaintance standing on the wharf, that Page & Bacon had failed in New-York. The news spread like wild-fire, but soon it was met by the newspaper accounts to the effect that some particular acceptances of Page & Bacon, of St. Louis, in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York, had gone to protest. All who had balances at Page, Bacon & Co.'s, or held certificates of deposit, were more or less alarmed, wanted to secure their money, and a general excitement pervaded the whole community. Word was soon passed round that the matter admitted of explanation, viz., that the two houses were distinct and separate concerns, that every draft of the California house had been paid in New-York, and would continue to be paid. It was expected that this assertion would quiet the fears of the California creditors, but for the next three days there was a steady 'run' on that bank. Page, Bacon & Co. stood the first day's run very well, and, as I afterward learned, paid out about $600,000 in gold coin. On the 20th of February Henry Haight came to our bank to see what help we were willing to give him, but I was out, and Nisbet could not answer positively for the firm. Our condition was then very strong. The deposit account was about $600,000, and we had in our vault about $500,000 in coin and bullion, besides an equal amount of good bills receivable. Still I did not like to weaken ourselves to help others; but in a most friendly spirit, that night after bank hours, I went down to Page, Bacon & Co., and entered their office from the rear. I found in the Cashier's room Folsom, Parrott, Dewey, and Payne, Capt. Ritchie, Donohue, and others, citizens and friends of the house, who had been called in for consultation. Passing into the main office, where all the book-keepers, tellers, &c., with gas-lights, were busy writing up the day's work, I found Mr. Page, Henry Haight, and Judge Chambers. I spoke to Haight, saying that I was sorry I had been out when he called at our bank, and had now come to see him in the most friendly spirit. Haight had evidently been drinking, and said abruptly that 'all the banks would break,' that 'no bank could instantly pay all its obligations,' &c. I answered he could speak for himself, but not for me; that I had come to offer to buy with cash a fair proportion of his bullion, notes, and bills; but, if they were going to fail, I would not be drawn in. Haight's manner was extremely offensive, but Mr. Page tried to smooth it over, saying they had had a bad day's run, and could not answer for the result till their books were written up. I passed back again into the room where the before-named gentlemen were discussing some paper which lay before them, and was going to pass out, when Capt. Folsom, who was an officer of the Army, a class-mate and intimate friend of mine, handed me the paper, the contents of which they were discussing. It was very short, and in Henry Haight's handwriting, pretty much in these terms: 'We, the undersigned property-holders of San Francisco, having personally examined the books, papers, &c., of Page, Bacon & Co., do hereby certify that the house is solvent, and able to pay all its debts,' &c. Haight had drawn up and asked them to sign this paper, with the intention to publish it in the next morning's papers, for effect. While I was talking with Capt. Folsom, Haight came into the room to listen. I admitted that the effect of such a publication would surely be good, and would probably stave off immediate demand till their assets could be in part converted or realized; but I naturally inquired of Folsom, 'Have you personally examined the accounts, as herein recited, and the assets, enough to warrant your signature to this paper?' for, 'thereby you in effect become indorsers.' Folsom said they had not, when Haight turned on me rudely and said, 'Do you think the affairs of such a house as Page, Bacon & Co. can be critically examined in an hour?' I answered: 'These gentlemen can do what they please, but they have twelve hours before the bank will open on the morrow, and if the ledger is written up' (as I believed it was or could be by midnight) 'they can (by counting the coin, bullion on hand, and notes or stocks of immediate realization) approximate near enough for them to indorse for the remainder.' But Haight pooh-poohed me, and I left. Folsom followed me out, told me he could not afford to imperil all he had, and asked my advice. I explained to him that my partner, Nisbet, had been educated and trained in that very house of Page, Bacon & Co.; that we kept our books exactly as they did; that every day the ledger was written up, so that from it one could see exactly how much actual money was due the depositors and certificates; and then, by counting the money in the vault, estimating the bullion on hand, which, though not actual money, could easily be converted into coin, and supplementing these amounts by 'bills receivable,' they ought to arrive at an approximate result. After Folsom had left me, John Parrott also stopped and talked with me to the same effect. Next morning I looked out for the notice, but no such notice appeared in the morning papers, and I afterward learned that, on Parrott and Folsom demanding an actual count of the money in the vault, Haight angrily refused unless they would accept his word for it, when one after the other declined to sign his paper. The run on Page, Bacon & Co. therefore continued throughout the 21st, and I expected all day to get an invitation to close our bank for the next day, Feb. 22, which we could have made a holiday by concerted action; but each banker waited for Page, Bacon & Co. to ask for it, and, no such circular coming, in the then state of feeling no other banker was willing to take the initiative. On the morning of Feb. 22, 1855, everybody was startled by receiving a small slip of paper, delivered at all the houses, on which was printed a short notice that, for 'want of coin,' Page, Bacon & Co. found it necessary to close their bank for a short time. Of course, we all knew the consequences, and that every other bank in San Francisco would be tried. During the 22d we all kept open, and watched our depositors closely; but the day was generally observed by the people as a holiday, and the firemen paraded the streets of San Francisco in unusual strength. But, on writing up our books that night, we found that our deposit account had diminished about $65,000. Still, there was no run on us, or any other of the banks, that day; yet, observing little knots of men on the street, discussing the state of the banks generally, and overhearing Haight's expression quoted, that, in case of the failure of Page, Bacon & Co., 'all the other banks would break,' I deemed it prudent to make ready. For some days we had refused all loans and renewals, and we tried, without success, some of our call-loans; but, like Hotspur's spirits, they would not come. Our financial condition on that day (Feb. 22, 1855,) was: Due depositors and demand certificates, $520,000; to meet which we had in the vault—coin, $380,000; bullion, $75,000, and bills receivable, about $600,000. Of these, at least $100,000 were on demand, with stock collaterals. Therefore, for the extent of our business, we were stronger than the Bank of England, or any bank in New-York City. Before daylight next morning our door-bell was rung, and I was called down stairs by E. Casserly, Esq., (an eminent lawyer of the day, since United States Senator,) who informed me he had just come up from the office of Adams & Co., to tell me that their affairs were in such condition that they would not open that morning at all; and that this, added to the suspension of Page, Bacon & Co., announced the day before, would surely cause a run on all the banks. I informed him that I expected as much, and was prepared for it. In going down to the bank that morning, I found Montgomery street full; but, punctually to the minute, the bank opened, and in rushed the crowd. As usual, the most noisy and clamorous were men and women who held small certificates; still, others with larger accounts were in the crowd, pushing forward for their balances. All were promptly met and paid. Several gentlemen of my personal acquaintance merely asked my word of honor that their money was safe, and went away; others who had large balances, and no immediate use for coin, gladly accepted gold bars, whereby we paid out the $75,000 of bullion, relieving the coin to that amount. Meantime rumors came pouring in that Wright & Co. had failed; then Wells, Fargo & Co.; then Palmer, Cook & Co., and indeed all, or nearly all, the banks of the city; and I was told that parties on the street were betting high, first, that we would close our doors at 11 o'clock; then 12, and so on; but we did not, till the usual hour that night. We had paid every demand and still had a respectable amount left. This run on the bank, (the only one I ever experienced,) presented all the features, serious and comical, usual to such occasions. At our counter happened that identical case, narrated of others, of the Frenchman who was nearly squeezed to death in getting to the counter, and when he received his money, did not know what to do with it. 'If you got the money, I no want him; but if you no got him, I want it like the devil!' Toward the close of the day some of our customers deposited, rather ostentatiously, small amounts, not aggregating more than eight or ten thousand dollars. Book-keepers and Tellers were kept at work to write up the books, and these showed: Due depositors and certificates, about $120,000, for which remained of coin about $50,000. I resolved not to sleep until I had collected from those owing the bank a part of their debts; for I was angry with them that they had stood back and allowed the panic to fall on the banks alone. Among these were Capt. Folsom, who owed us $25,000, secured by a mortgage on the American Theatre and Tehama Hotel; James Smiley, contractor for building the Custom House, who owed us two notes of $20,000 and $16,000, for which we held as collateral, two acceptances of the Collector of the Port, Major R. P. Hammond, for $20,000 each; besides other private parties that I need not name. The acceptances given to Smiley were for work done on the Custom House, but could not be paid until the work was actually laid in the walls, and certified by Major Tower, United States Engineers; but Smiley had an immense amount of granite, brick, iron, &c., on the ground, in advance of construction, and these acceptances were given him expressly that he might raise money thereon for the payment of such materials. Therefore, as soon as I got my dinner, I took my saddle-horse, and rode to Capt. Folsom's house, where I found him in great pain and distress, mental and physical. He was sitting in a chair, and bathing his head with a sponge. I explained to him the object of my visit, and he said he had expected it, and had already sent his agent, Van Winkle, down-town, with instructions to raise what money he could at any cost; but he did not succeed in raising a cent. So great was the shock to public confidence, that men slept on their money, and would not loan it for ten per cent. a week, on any security whatever—even on mint certificates, which were as good as gold, and only required about ten days to be paid in coin by the United States Mint. I then rode up to Hammond's house, on Rincon Hill, and found him there. I explained to him exactly Smiley's affairs, and only asked him to pay one of his acceptances. He inquired, 'Why not both?' I answered that was so much the better; it would put me under still greater obligations. He then agreed to meet me at our bank at 10 P. M. I sent word to others that I demanded them to pay what they could on their paper, and then returned to the bank to meet Hammond. In due time he came down with Palmer (of Palmer, Cook & Co.,) and there he met Smiley, who was, of course, very anxious to retire his notes. We there discussed the matter fully, when Hammond said, 'Sherman, give me up my two acceptances, and I will substitute therefor my check of $40,000,' with 'the distinct understanding that if the money is not needed by you, it shall be returned to me, and the transaction then to remain *statu quo*.' To this there was a general assent. Nisbet handed him his two acceptances, and he handed me his check, signed as collector of the port, on Major J. R. Snyder, United States Treasurer, for $40,000. I afterward rode out that night to Major Snyder's house on North Beach, saw him, and he agreed to meet me at 8 A. M. next day at the United States Mint, and to pay the check, so that I could have the money before the bank opened. The next morning, as agreed on, we met, and he paid me the check in two sealed bags of gold coin, each marked $20,000, which I had carried to the bank, but never opened them, or even broke the seals. That morning our bank opened as usual, but there was no appearance of a continuation of the 'run;' on the contrary, money began to come back on deposit, so that by night we had a considerable increase, and this went on from day to day, till nearly the old condition of things returned. After about three days, finding I had no use for the money obtained on Hammond's check, I took the identical two bags back to the Cashier of the Custom-house, and recovered the two acceptances which had been surrendered as described; and Smiley's two notes were afterward paid in their due course, out of the cash received on those identical acceptances. But, years afterward, on settling with Hammond for the Custom-house contract when completed, there was a difference, and Smiley sued Lucas, Turner & Co. for money had and received for his benefit, being the identical $40,000 herein explained, but he lost his case. Hammond, too, was afterward removed from office, and indicted in part for this transaction. He was tried before the United States Circuit Court, Judge McAlister presiding, for a violation of the Sub-Treasury act, but was acquitted. Our bank, having thus passed so well through the crisis, took at once a first rank; but these bank failures had caused so many mercantile losses, and had led to such an utter downfall in the value of real estate, that everybody lost more or less money by bad debts, by depreciation of stocks and collaterals, that became unsalable, if not worthless."

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE IRISH HEIRESS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Minelli, M. De Quercy, M. Valaire.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DANIEL BOONE—MCFADDEN—Mr. Joseph P. Winter, the Carrolls.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Miss H. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

One of the New-York papers endeavors to make needless mischief out of Gen. SHERMAN'S new book by suggesting that it strikes at the fame of Gen. GRANT as a military commander, and deprives him of some laurels which he has unfairly taken from another. This is what the journal in question has to say on the subject:

> "The opinion has been steadily fostered that Gen. GRANT conceived the daring plan of swinging loose from Atlanta and marching to the sea-coast; that he gave his ideas to Gen. SHERMAN at Cincinnati, and that SHERMAN in time elaborated them into the brilliant result which followed. In the adulation with which we are apt to surround success this opinion has taken root, and the friends of GRANT have sturdily contended that there was no ground for the extreme praise bestowed by foreigners upon SHERMAN; that the true honor, after all, belonged to the silent ULYSSES."

Now, it must be well known to large numbers of persons, soldiers and civilians, that there is not the slightest pretext for this insinuation against Gen. GRANT. So far from claiming any praise for the plan or execution of the famous march to the sea, he has over and over again declared that the sole credit of both belong exclusively to Gen. SHERMAN. No man has ever heard him express any other opinion, and we do not believe that it is in his nature to claim any honor for the achievements of others, or to do injustice to any of his brother officers. In the political arena, Gen. GRANT has laid himself open to much criticism, and we have contributed our share to it—but his military fame is beyond all cavil, and it ought to be prized by the nation as much now as it was ten years ago, and as it assuredly will be when we are all dead and buried.

The escape of five convicts of the most desperate class from Sing Sing seems to have attracted far less attention than it demands. That such ruffians as these should be able to find an opportunity of dressing themselves in citizens' clothes and providing themselves with revolvers, and then be left to escape at their leisure, is a startling fact, and it adds one more proof to the many we have had in past years, that the whole management of this great prison needs radical alteration. Some of the men who jumped upon a passing train last week were murderers, and all were criminals of the most hardened and dangerous class. There is little or no chance of their being recaptured. They are now free to go on murdering and plundering at their own sweet wills. Such an event as this calls for an immediate investigation into the management of the prison, and we hope that the Governor and the Legislature will not suffer it to pass entirely unnoticed.

Money is still easy and the general markets are dull. There is complaint, among the retail dealers in the City particularly, that the backward season continues to interfere seriously with trade. This class is now generally settling into the belief that there is to be no Spring trade, as there has yet been nothing like Spring weather, and that we shall change abruptly from the cool days we are now experiencing to the heats of Summer. All this is not cheering, but there is this consolation about it, that the longer these dull times last, the more permanent and secure will be the reaction from them when once it sets in.

We notice, by the way, that it is a source of considerable anxiety to some of our financial writers that the new loan is being largely taken up in this country. The particular reason for their concern is that the Government will have to send gold to Europe to pay the five-twenties which are called in. This may prove the cause of some inconvenience in the future, but apart from it, there are certainly advantages in having the bonds held here. They will not be sent back on us in great quantities during periods of disturbance; they are an added element of strength to the Government, since the holders become directly interested in maintaining the public credit; and the fact that they are taken by our own people is an indication of the conservative tendency of the time to seek safe investment, even at a comparatively low rate of interest—a tendency not to be decried.

Our correspondent at the tenth convention of the Social Science Association reports, in his letter published this morning, some interesting incidents of the closing meeting. The convention has, on the whole, been a very successful one. Many of the papers have been of marked ability, and by men to whom the country listens with respect. It is a mistake to suppose that the meetings of this association are productive of no practical advantage. They afford excellent opportunity for comparison of views and for the publication of carefully-prepared papers on subjects of the greatest immediate as well as remoter interest.

JAMES LICK'S changes in his deed of trust do not seem to be radical, and so far as they go promise better things than the original scheme. Instead of a donation of $250,000 for a bronze group at the State capital, he gives $100,000 for statuary at the new City Hall, San Francisco, an ambitious structure which promises to cost a tremendous sum. The author of "The Star-Spangled Banner" is to have a $60,000 statue, instead of one costing $150,000. It is such risky business procuring statues by special commission, most people will be glad that the millionaire giver has consented to reduce expenditure in this direction. The University of California, we must suppose, can be better trusted to spend $700,000 for an observatory than a Board of Trustees who will have their hands full if they have the management of the millions which Mr. LICK proposes to make immediately available. As the donor's relatives are better taken care of than in the first deed, it is not likely that they will be hereafter suspected of unsettling the old man's disposition of his property.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We have already endeavored on many occasions during the past year to excite public interest in this part of the country to that great Exhibition of the world's manufactures which will be produced next May at Philadelphia. Thus far, however, the people of Pennsylvania have been left to do pretty much all the work themselves, and it seems to us that this is not a little hard on that State, and far from creditable to the rest of the country. For any one who studies the subject with proper attention will soon come to the conclusion that Pennsylvania will not be the only, or even the greatest, gainer by this Exhibition. On the contrary, she cannot possibly, under any circumstances, get back the money which she has already embarked in the undertaking. We firmly believe that the first great and general revival of trade, approaching to something like a thorough recovery of all depreciated values, will come next year, and will be brought about by this great world's fair. Thousands of visitors will flock to it from abroad, and for the first time the stream of foreign travel will be turned in our direction. There will be a demand for our machinery and our goods from abroad such as we have not known for years past. From the Pacific slope and the West there will inevitably be a constant arrival of visitors, and they will not be satisfied to go to the Exhibition once only. It will not be the sort of "show" which can be seen in one day. That it will be self-remunerative when it is once fairly opened, we have never had the slightest doubt, but in the meantime are we to throw upon one State the sole expense and responsibility of erecting the enormous buildings required, and of carrying the entire project to completion?

Completed it will be, for the Pennsylvanians are not quite the slow-coach people which some people think it amusing to represent them. They have taken a just pride in the undertaking, the entire organization for a highly successful exhibition has been prepared, and it will not be abandoned now. Yet, what help are they getting from outside? Scarcely any. Until very recently, we believe that the total sum subscribed from all the great State of New-York amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars. Pennsylvania has already put down four and a half millions. Now, we do not hesitate to say that this City of New-York will gain quite as much local profit from the Exhibition as Philadelphia. Trains will run from here to the very doors of the buildings in about two hours, and a very large proportion of the visitors will make New-York their head-quarters. They will find ample accommodation in our numerous excellent hotels, and they will be attracted by our well-filled stores, and by the advantageous prices at which they may purchase our goods. Thousands of them will go to and from the Exhibition and this City on the same day. Our trades-people will have a better market for their wares than they have found for years past. Money will circulate freely, for people are never stingy when they are out for a holiday. There will be that solid and lucrative revival of trade which we have all been hoping for ever since the panic of 1873, but which has not yet come.

These are not visionary dreams—our readers will wake up next year and find them most satisfactory realities. We are confident that the "Centennial" will be a greater triumph than any similar Exhibition which has been held since the first great one in 1851, for after all it is only our race which can make these things thoroughly successful. We all know that the American Department at Vienna was a comparative failure, owing to causes which we need not here discuss. But next year we shall be on our own soil, and the management of the entire affair has been from the first in thoroughly honest and capable hands. We have never seen a great plan in which such minute and thorough attention has been paid to all details, from the largest to the smallest. Every prominent citizen of Philadelphia takes a personal interest in the project, and many have helped it liberally with both time and money. Why, then, should we stand any longer looking on with folded arms? Our merchants and storekeepers will derive incalculable advantages from the Exhibition. And yet, at a time when it most needs assistance, they will not subscribe a dollar toward it. We earnestly hope that the Chamber of Commerce will take up the subject in a practical spirit without any further delay. Let that body combine with our leading merchants in raising money at once, and there is good reason to believe that the amount already subscribed will soon be increased to one a little more worthy of our large and wealthy community. Do not let us lie under the reproach next year of having sullenly refused to assist a great and difficult work, to which the national honor is now pledged, and which will prove, in the end, to be most profitable to ourselves.

THE MINERS' CONFLICT.

In the Clearfield mining region of Pennsylvania there are twenty collieries, capable of turning out between five and six thousand tons of coal per day. At the time of the strike these mines were employing a large force, paying at the rate of fifty cents per ton to the miners. For the present this valuable industry is paralyzed. Of the twenty mines, only two of the smaller capacity are turning out their full complement; only a few are doing anything, and the greater number are idle. The strike began on the 12th of April, in consequence of the refusal of the operators of the mines to pay sixty cents instead of fifty cents for each ton of coal brought out. The miners say that they had a promise that the reduction of ten cents per ton made in December of the panic year—1873—was only temporary. Up to April of that year they had been paid seventy cents; taking off ten cents at that time, and as much more in December, left them working at a rate which they say scarcely supported life. They claim that they asked for the restoration of the reduction made in December, 1873, when the Spring of the next year opened, and that they were refused. The operators, on the other hand, declare that no such promise of restoration of former wages was made, and that the condition of the market will not permit any higher rate of compensation than that now paid.

In view of the representative position of the Clearfield region in the bituminous coal-fields, the conference between the miners and the operators, arranged for to-day, will be regarded with great interest. It is of vital importance that there should be some basis of settlement reached. Taking the disaffected regions together, the results of the present strike are really calamitous. To say nothing of the vast amount of property now lying unproductive, the effect upon the people is most deplorable. Thousands of men are idle; their families are in want, and are subsisting upon charitable contributions from the surrounding country. It is impossible that these large crowds of laborers should be long idle without getting into mischief. We hear continual reports of violent doings in various parts of the mining country, and whatever may be the real intention and desire of the leaders, it is undeniable that one of the results of the strike has been a great demoralization of the men. The laborers who come in to take work must be protected or they cannot stay. This tells the whole story. It will be many months before the evil effects of this long war can pass away. Worse even than the loss of time and money is the bad feeling which has been engendered betwixt employer and employed. The men are irritated and sullen; they think they have been imposed upon; and the operators are indignant at the violence of some, and what they consider the unreasonableness of the whole body of strikers. There is in the attitude of the operators a stubbornness which does no credit to their intelligence. They declare that the demand of the men cannot possibly be granted, as the condition of the market will not justify a restoration of the reduction made in 1873. The miners say that they will not insist upon that restoration if the operators will demonstrate its impossibility; but the operators insist that the workmen ought to take their word for the statement, and that a demand for figures and facts is an impertinent meddling, which they will not tolerate. With such a state of feeling on each side, it must be confessed that the Clearfield conference cannot be regarded with sanguine expectations.

It is a great pity that more of the community of interest existing between employer and employed should not be apparent in adjusting disputes of this kind. In the collieries particularly, the relations between the men and their employers are very close. Most of the miners live in houses belonging to the companies; they buy of them the tools, blasting-powder, &c., which are used in their daily work. The companies, on the other hand, have built up villages, now tenanted by their own laborers, and shops for their convenience. When there is a general strike, the loss to the proprietors falls in various ways; and they cannot readily re-people their small settlements, even if they were willing to be put to that trouble. It is very true that miners, as a rule, are not a class of men who kindly take to argument. Their peculiar vocation is not favorable to law-abiding and law-fearing habits. Miners, the world over, are a rough set, but they are human and susceptible to generous influences. The trouble has too often been that the common notion of hostility between capital and labor has been encouraged in the mining regions, and the result is a frequent attitude of antagonism which makes reconciliation well nigh hopeless. In any event, the scars of the conflict long remain. If the Clearfield operators, for example, were disposed to be reasonable, they would not consider the demand of their workmen that a conference be free and frank was an offensive one. If the companies cannot afford to pay more than they now do, they may hope to demonstrate that fact to the miners; and they would not be sacrificing too much dignity if they should condescend so much. It is time a better understanding should be obtained among the two great classes concerned.

HEALTH IN RAILWAY CARS.

The traveling season of the year is close upon us. And that is not only the time when people travel for pleasure, or at least on their way from place to place in search of varied pleasure, but when a very large number of men live more or less of every day, or at least of every week, on their way back and forth to their families who are in the country for the Summer. To all such persons the sanitary condition of the railway cars is a matter of great importance. If a man spends three hours a day in an atmosphere unfit for human beings, he will feel the effects of it just as much in a railway car as in a room. The fatigue, or rather the exhaustion, so generally attendant upon railway traveling, seems to be due almost wholly to the air that the traveler is obliged to breathe. The seats are generally easy; the motion is not at all fatiguing; and yet weariness and lassitude come upon the traveler; consequences which fall most heavily of course upon women and children, the old, and men not in strong health. They suffer, not always knowing why or how, from oppressed breathing, hot, heavy, and aching heads, irritation of the throat, and, in Summer, from heat, dust, and ill-odors. Now, all these evils, or nearly all of them, are merely consequences of insufficient ventilation, or, to put the matter in a more simple phrase, of the lack of air fit for men to breathe.

The condition of the air in our railway cars has been tested by scientific observation, with very important results. American cars have been introduced in Russia, and upon one of those cars, fifty feet in length, running as third-class between St. Petersburg and Moscow in the Winter of 1866, and carrying fifty passengers, hourly observation gave the following results, which are reported by the Baron DE DERSCHAU, a Russian engineer: The outside temperature at starting was 22°, Fahrenheit, below zero; the inside 16° below, and there was no fire or means of heating except that furnished by the eighty passengers themselves. But, from the mere accumulation of animal heat, the temperature gradually rose until in nine hours it was in the upper part of the car 21° above zero, a rise of 37°, but on the floor the thermometer indicated 6° below zero, a difference of 27° between the head and feet of a standing passenger. Carbonic acid, the great air-poisoner, increased to alarming proportions. At starting it was .140 per cent., but at the last hour the tests showed .940 cent. The hygrometer showed that the saturation point for moisture had been reached, and the frost on the windows and the "mugginess" of the air gave the same indication. At the ninth hour the experimenter left the car, physically unable to continue his tests. It may be said that this was an extreme case. True; but it only shows in kind exactly what goes on in every ill-ventilated car; that is, in every railway car, whether in or out of town. Who of us that has had occasion to enter a well-filled car on some of our City lines on a damp, oppressive day has not been overcome with the unmitigated odor of slowly dissolving uncleansed humanity? For this there is no help except such an opening of doors and windows as produces a direct draught through or across the cars, it having been well established that the top and letter line ventilators have proved entirely inadequate to effect the requisite change of air. Now, a draught is one of the most dangerous foes to health to which man can be exposed. Its depressing power is very great. In France a *courant d'air* is shunned as if it were a sirocco. Exposure to cold and damp in the open air is trifling in comparison.

What is to be done by way of securing proper ventilation in cars it is hard now to say. A carful of passengers gives off solid and fluid impurities amounting, according to Prof. HUXLEY'S estimate, to *two pounds every twenty minutes*, and this will no more go out of roof-ventilators without forcing than fire-damp will go out of a mine. Most American cars are now made with the "Wagner monitor roof," and pipes and apertures for the exit of foul and heated air; but the difficulty is that there is no way of providing the admission of fresh air from below without fatal draughts, and consequently the air is not purified, or rather renewed. Now, scientific experiment has shown that an ordinary car contains hardly sufficient air space for four instead of its complement of seventy-five persons. Under such circumstances, the question as to what is to be done is a serious one; for frequent exposure to air thus charged with carbonic acid and other impurities will tell in the end; and even a single occasion may be productive of serious results. The first desideratum, of course, is some invention that will purify the air in cars, and this must be done by driving out the air that has been breathed, by fresh air from the outside. Surely, science and mechanic art may be relied upon to give us this; and they could not be brought to bear upon a more needed object of research in this much-traveling age. Until they have provided us with this necessity of modern life, our remedies are two-fold. For one class of them we are dependent upon the companies, and that is the abolition of the pestiferous stove in winter, and the substitution of steam heaters, with the use in summer of an invention (and there is one) which permits a free passage of air through the cars, and yet almost entirely excludes dust. But for the most effective protection against the present unhealthy condition of the cars, we must depend upon ourselves, and make a point that at every stoppage we get a good breathing-spell in the fresh air. Winter or Summer, wet or dry, this ought every man and no less every woman to do. While the air of railway cars is in the health-destroying condition in which it is at present, no person should remain longer in one of them than an hour. In ordinary trains, this is feasible if we will but take a little trouble. In express trains it could not be done; but, unless a better supply of air than the distribution of the quantity necessary for four among seventy-five is soon provided for us, we may find out, or if not we, our children, that there is something more important than to gain an hour in going a hundred miles.

BUNKER HILL.

The Boston authorities are industriously employed in making preparations for the coming celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill—the historical knoll being now a portion of the City of Boston; and poet, historian, and orator are busy in preparing the intellectual weapons for the occasion, or gathering new relics of the great day from the museum of the past. There was no more brave and desperate struggle in the War of Independence, and scarce one in the civil war where both sides suffered proportionately more.

A band of raw levies, farmers just from the plow, stole out at night, with scant rations, with little ammunition, and at twelve at night they began to throw up an earthwork on a small hill just out of the enemy's lines. They started with ten or twelve hundred men, and probably never numbered more than two thousand at any one time. They were within easy range of the enemy's heavy guns from their frigates, and were liable to have their retreat entirely cut off. They marched all night and worked hard till the attack began, with little food or water, under an oppressive June sun. And, worse than all, they were very scantily supplied with ammunition, and received, through the overcaution of the commanding officer at Cambridge, scarcely any reinforcements. Opposed to them were twenty-five hundred or three thousand men from the picked regiments of the British Army, who had served in every quarter of the globe, and who had an unbounded contempt for the courage and armament of "the rebels." Had the height been like the rugged precipices at Inkerman, where a few hundred Englishmen hurled back thousands of Russians, a repulse would not have been strange; or had the intrenchments been defended, as at Cold Harbor, by batteries of tremendous power, the few might easily drive back the many. But the slope, as all visitors will see, was very slight, portions of the defenses were old fences and hay with a little earth mound; and but few field pieces obstructed the advance of the veteran troops.

All our experience, however, in the civil war shows that sometimes raw levies, before they have learned the dread lessons of war, fight better than old troops. They do not know when they are beaten, or when they ought to retreat. Moreover, give them even the slightest cover—a rifle-pit or hay and fence-rails—and they will display a coolness which will astonish veteran soldiers. These New-England farmers, too, of a hundred years ago, were perfectly experienced with the musket, and no doubt skillful sharpshooters. Their incessant struggles with the Indians, their French wars, and the necessary hunting of wild animals, would make them peculiarly ready with the old flint-lock gun. They no doubt wasted few shots on that bloody day, and, indeed, had little powder to spare. Their mode of firing showed a coolness which is not common even with the oldest soldiers. All accounts agree that they reserved fire until the enemy were very near—which is a trial to the nerves of young soldiers sufficiently severe. The British forces, officers and men, showed their usual courage, as their great losses proved. But no advancing line can stand against a steady, cool continuous fire of musketry under cover. Rank after rank melts away before it. The British fell back as the Russians did at Inkerman. The repeated charges only proved the difficulty of the bloody enterprise; while the loss of officers showed how hard it was to move the men. Had the aged WARD but sent reinforcements and more ammunition, the height would in all probability not have been taken by assault on that day, though it was commanded by artillery from another hill.

Over one gallant figure on that day history always pauses with emotion—the heroic WARREN. Had he been spared, his was a name which would have appeared in the immortal group of the "Fathers of the Republic," with WASHINGTON and ADAMS, and HAMILTON and JEFFERSON. The defeat on Breed's Hill was equal to many victories in its moral effect upon England and America. It convinced the doubting in Europe and here that "the colonists would fight;" and it showed the British commanders that the descendants of those who fought at Agincourt and Naseby had the same blood still, and that the war to recover the colonies must be long and severe. It no doubt strengthened the hands of the Court and the Tories by arousing English pride. The American colonists saw that they could hold their own against the picked soldiers of the Empire, and the dread of "the regulars" was singularly lessened throughout the country. That bloody struggle broke all bands to the mother-country, and henceforth the only cry could be, "Independence or submission."

COLONY SCHEMES AND SWINDLERS.

If persons who decide to build themselves homes in the West, and to seek wealth by cultivating the soil, would always appoint special committees from their own number to visit the States in which they propose to settle, and make purchases of land in their behalf, there would be no need for calling attention to the operations of swindlers. But, unluckily, this course is very seldom followed. In the hurry to begin the work of fortune-making, a great many men who have hitherto been prudent and saving open correspondence with agents, and upon the faith of special maps and descriptive circulars, they pay cash for lands which, if not absolutely valueless, are at least unfit for experimental enterprises.

The Sacramento *Union*, alarmed lest the prosperity of California may be injured by rogues, sounds a note of warning which ought not to be allowed to die away without being listened to very attentively. The *Union*, fully alive to the advantages which accrue from colonization, "when properly and fairly and prudently carried out," feels bound to say that "a class of adventurers and speculators have availed themselves of a pretense of public spirit to purchase bad lands for a song, and sell them for five and six prices to unsuspicious emigrants." In the southern counties there are many thriving colonies, which are surrounded by lands which would be hardly worth the trouble of cultivation by large capitalists, much less by persons of small means. The *Union* says that these "have become the principal field for impostures." It is further asserted that newspapers have been started for no other apparent purpose than to bolster up enterprises of this character.

It would be a very great pity if honest colonization schemes were to fail of success because of the operations of swindlers. The colony system has many advantages. It affords to those who avail themselves of it the means of engaging in a wider field of industry, without having to suffer the loss of the associations which make life endurable; for there is no reason why every colony that is properly organized may not from the start have its church, its school, its lecture hall, as well as its saw and grist mills. Colony schemes that do not make calculations for such civilizing influences should not be encouraged, for they must naturally be too insignificant to afford the expense of sending special committees to procure proper information regarding the soil, climate, and the facilities for transportation in the most favored of the Western States. Even with all these precautions, no person who has had experience in colonization would be willing to promise that the members of each colony would feel perfectly satisfied, and set to work without grumbling. The colonists who are the most enthusiastic before leaving for their destinations usually prove to be the soonest discouraged. The letters that come from them to friends in the East are filled with accounts of the hardships they have endured, and of the difficulties which they have encountered. These epistles very often contain hints concerning the honesty of the men selected as "prospectors," although the latter may then be working side by side with the writers. Sometimes it is the division of the lands that gives displeasure. The grumbler has either the worst of the city lots, or the farm which is the most difficult to prepare for cultivation. Any one unacquainted with the causes which produce these grumblers would suppose from reading the letters which have come from the Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota colonies within a year, that the leaders of each, instead of being honest and well-intentioned persons, are the very opposite.

A grumbler of five years' standing recently wrote to a New-York weekly paper what he calls "a piece of advice to intending emigrants." He tells them that they will have to build their own houses and the sheds for their cattle; that they will have to buy farming implements and kitchen utensils, and that, after doing all this, they will have to run the risk of starving for a year at least, unless they are fortunate enough to have sufficient money, over and above expenses, to buy provisions. In conclusion, he says that no help can be obtained from older settlers, for the reason that they have little enough for themselves. A man who writes in this way, even if he really means to do a kindness to his fellows, defeats his purpose, for it must be plain to all sensible persons that he is incapable of looking at the bright side of anything. While we condemn this kind of treatment of a subject so important, we are by no means inclined to underrate the difficulties and the discouragements which beset the work of colonization. When two, three, four, or five hundred families of moderate means start together and settle in a favored region, these are lessened very much; but they are certainly not removed altogether, and those who think differently will find out their mistake when they put their opinions to the test.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"Macbeth" will be represented at Booth's Theatre to-night. Great interest has been awakened by the tidings that Miss Morris is about to essay the rôle of *Lady Macbeth* in this City, and we doubt not that the audience will be unusually critical, as well as exceptionally numerous. At the Central Park Garden Mr. Thomas will this evening inaugurate his regular series of Summer concerts. The Bowery Theatre allures the public with the announcement that Mr. J. P. Winter appears there in *Daniel Boone*, and the management of the Grand Opera House make known the fact that the cast of "The Twelve Temptations" will, throughout this week, be strengthened by the addition to the company of Miss Fay Templeton, an infant prodigy in something more than name. The programmes elsewhere are to remain unchanged.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A new dancer has appeared at the Alhambra Theatre, in the person of Mlle. Betty Rigl.

Mme. Varesi has sung at Drury Lane Theatre in "Lucia," with decided success.

Mr. Creswick is continuing a series of Shakespearean performances at the Surrey Theatre, in London.

Mme. Pasca has broken her engagement in St. Petersburg, and will shortly reappear in Paris, at the Vaudeville, in a new play called "Fanny Lear."

Verdi has been nominated, by Marshal de MacMahon, Commander in the Legion of Honor, on the recommendation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Grégoire Company at Rome gave, recently, at the Valle Theatre, the first representation of the "Orphée aux Enfers" of Offenbach, which had, at the Gâité of Paris, an uninterrupted series of more than 300 representations.

Mrs. Gladstane, with a portion of the company of the London Gaiety, has been playing, at the Standard Theatre, *Mary Stuart*, in a version of Schiller's tragedy, and *Elizabeth*, in a translation of the well-known play of Signor Giacometti.

The Paris Opéra Comique is to close its doors from June 15 to Aug. 15. A Vienna journal informs us that a part of the company of M. Du Locle proposes to go and give some representations in the Austrian capital during the vacation.

Séjour's "Cromwell," having been a second time submitted to the censorship, and every expression likely to serve as a pretext for a party recrimination expunged, has been revived at the Paris Châtelet. The performance proceeded quietly.

The brilliant success of "Les Près St. Gervais" at the Criterion Theatre, in London, seems to have marked out that luxurious little house as the home of opera bouffe in the refined state of development which it owes to the genius of M. Lecocq.

Mr. Dannreuther has concluded, in London, a course of lectures on Beethoven, the object of which was to describe, in a manner intelligible to persons not specially learned in music, the character of the numerous technical innovations to be found in Beethoven's works, and to account for these innovations as the necessary outcome of the master's ethical and poetical nature.

The revival of "Much Ado About Nothing," at the London Gaiety, is a matter of more interest than recent performances at the same theatre. Without being competent, remarks the *Athenæum*, the cast may challenge comparison with any recently allotted the piece, and one or two impersonations have high interest. Miss Ada Cavendish, who essayed for the first time the rôle of *Beatrice*, displayed in it distinct gifts in imaginative comedy, and gave a novel and original rendering.

M. Offenbach has composed the music for "Les Hannetons," the libretto by MM. Grangé and A. Millaud, brought out on the 22d ult. at the Bouffes-Parisiens. It is a *Revue de Printemps*, in which the novelties of the season are parodied, as well as the events including the disastrous "Verglas" of New-Year's Day. Mmes. Théo and Peschard, and MM. Daubrey and Hamburger develop their imitative faculties as singers, actors, and actresses. M. Offenbach's new contributions are slight, but his refrains from his former works are freely used.

Of "Tom Cobb," Mr. Gilbert's new farcical comedy, the London *Athenæum* says: "Mr. Gilbert's farcical comedy, produced at the St. James' Theatre, is less novel and original than most of his recent works. It is wearisome at times and not too intelligible, and wants the consistency indispensable to a work of genuine art. An audience, grateful to Mr. Gilbert for frequent amusement, and sensible of what is meritorious in the present piece, had yet discretion to perceive shortcomings; and the favorable verdict pronounced upon the piece was modified by brief but distinct expressions of disapproval."

M. Hervé, the composer of "L'Œil Crevé," "Chilpéric," the "Petit Faust," the "Trône d'Ecosse," &c., produced, on the 22d ult., at the Folies-Dramatiques, in Paris, a three-act *opéra-fantaisiste*, called "Alice de Nevers," in which he appeared in the triple capacity of author, composer, and actor. The libretto, remarks the London *Athenæum*, is incoherent and eccentric, and the drollery is confined to the first act. As a singer, M. Hervé failed. He was aided in the cast by Mmes. Desclauzas, Raphaël, and Perrier, MM. Milher and Emmanuel. Mlle. Desclauzas enacts *Catherine de Médicis*. There are several catching airs in the score, and, as usual, M. Hervé's orchestration is skillful.

Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," with an entirely new *mise en scène*, has now been added to the répertoire of the Grand Opera-house in Paris, the principal parts sustained by Mlle. Krauss *(Valentine,)* Mme. Carvalho, *(The Queen,)* M. Villaret, *(Raoul,)* M. Belval *(Marcel,)* M. Gailhard, *(St Bris,)* and M. Faure, *(Nevers.)* Owing to the "cuts" in the Italian adaptation of this masterpiece, *Nevers* has only one dramatic point to make—where he declines to participate in the massacre of the Huguenots; but in Paris the part is important, and, as played by M. Faure, is most prominent. Here he has never appeared in the character, as he takes that of *St. Bris*.

Though few additional details of the first performance on the 20th ult. of the new opera, "The Maccabees," by Herr Rubinstein, the pianist, at the Imperial Opera-house in Berlin, in presence of the German Emperor and the court, have not yet reached us; it seems to have been a great success. The composer was much cheered at the close of the opera. The orchestra saluted him with a triple fanfare, and in the royal box he received from the Emperor the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class. The composer is now in Paris, for the production of his oratorio, "The Tower of Babel," and his fifth pianoforte concerto. He was to commence a series of Soirées at Erard's salon on the 29th ult.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, writes to that journal: "The Russian troupe has given its farewell representation. It goes to Vienna, where, it is to be hoped, it will succeed better than in Paris. Mlle. Pouskana, the star of this Muscovite company, will finish her musical education here. I am sorry for it. French art may rob her of her originality, and it can do nothing for her voice, which is at ease in every feminine register, and fills the house without an effort. I am not sure that it will ever teach her to act, which she has not attempted at the Salle Ventadour. She seems to have an innate sympathy with what is grave, profound, and meditative. I never heard a vocalist so well qualified to sing our national airs. Should Mlle. Pouskana go to England she would probably become a star of unparalleled magnitude at the musical festivals. To indemnify the Russian troupe in some measure for its poor harvest here, the French actors and actresses who have made money at St. Petersburg are about to give a performance for its benefit."

The London *Daily Telegraph* records as follows, on May 5, the reappearance of Mme. Nilsson at Her Majesty's Opera: "After wandering about the Continent, from the frozen North to the genial South, and finding Summer everywhere in the warm welcome of the public, Mme. Christine Nilsson has returned to us with the flowers of May. It was no ordinary crowd that greeted her last night as she stepped upon the stage which will always be associated with her success. Not only was every part of the house crowded by enthusiastic amateurs, but English royalty was represented as it is only on rare and special occasions. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, and a numerous party were among those who applauded the *rentrée* of the prima donna, and by their presence lent additional significance to the welcome she received. Who will say that royal patronage and public favor were in this instance wasted, or that the recipient of so much honor did not well deserve it? Mme. Nilsson is no mere idol of an hour, forced upon deluded worshipers by the dictates of fashion. She is an artist *pur sang* tried and proved over and over again, and as such, if art be what we are fond of considering it, her reward is no more than she has earned." The opera, it appears, was "Il Talismano," in which Mme. Nilsson was as successful as ever, and in which, too, Signor Campanini repeated his last year's success as *Sir Kenneth*, singing the "Candido fiore" so as to obtain a hearty encore, and rendering the companion aria, "A te coll'aure" with equal skill; while, of course, he shared in the success of "Teco il serba," in repeating which, says the *Standard*, he gave the high C with much power and purity.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes on April 30: "No Emperor on his return from the victories of a brilliant campaign was ever received with greater enthusiasm by his faithful subjects than was Richard Wagner last Saturday by his Berlin votaries, whose name is legion. All the avenues to the concert-house in Leipzigerstrasse, where the two performances took place, were blocked up with a dense throng of private carriages and vehicles of every sort, that converged in endless lines toward this point from every quarter of the city. When the great composer appeared to make his bow before taking his place at his music stand, which was a very bower of evergreens and flowers, a shout arose that seemed as though it must bring the roof down upon us. The shout was followed by another and yet another, handkerchiefs waved from every side, crowns and wreaths were thrown from above and below toward the orchestra—most of them, of course, missing their aim and settling on quite other objects than that for which they were destined. Wagner's person is so familiar to most of us that I have no need to attempt any description of him. I was struck, however, by his curious resemblance to M. Thiers, as the latter used to look twenty years ago. The selections given at the two concerts were quite new to the greater part of the audience, having been only once previously performed before a Viennese public. They consisted of fragments from the third just completed portion of the great trilogy, which will be performed for the first time as a whole next year in Baireuth. The pieces present all the usual characteristics of the school of the future, with its beauties and its shortcomings, and, aided by admirable execution, produced a very striking effect. At the close it seemed as if the public would never part from its favorite, for every time that he moved toward the door he was called back with frantic applause to the front of the platform. Wagner made no stay in Berlin, but took the train for his beloved Baireuth on the day following the second concert."

BEQUESTS BY JAMES ROOT, OF HARTFORD

The will of the late James Root was admitted to probate in Hartford on Friday. He makes liberal bequests to relatives, and ten annuities to his sister and friends, varying from $1,400 to $50 per annum. To provide for these payments $50,100 in Connecticut State bonds is given to J. C. Parsons in trust to pay the annuities semi-annually, and as they cease, to divide the fund between the Hartford Hospital and the Connecticut State Prison, the interest to be paid to such needy and worthy inmates of these institutions when discharged as shall be selected by the managers, in sums not exceeding $30 to each person in one year. The following public bequests are made: $5,000 to the American Home Mission Society, $5,000 to the American Seaman's Friend Society, $3,000 to the American and Foreign Missionary Society, $3,000 to the Children's Aid Society of New-York, $1,500 to the American and Foreign Bible Society, $5,000 each to the Hartford Hospital and Hartford Orphan Asylum, $25,000 in trust to the Connecticut Home Mission Society, for the use of poor and decayed ministers and their families of the Congregational order, not having a charge or settlement, the annual interest only to be used and distributed, in sums not exceeding $300 a year to one minister or family. The west half of a lot on St. Clair street, in Cleveland, is given to that city in trust for the support of the public library in that city, and the east half to the Young Men's Institute, of Hartford, on condition that they admit gratuitously to the privileges of their library and reading-room, not less than twenty-five persons annually who are not well able to pay.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 16.—Rev. Mr. Bowen, of the Baptist Church at Cold Spring, attempted to preach in that church this morning, but was denied admission on account of church difficulties. He then hired the Town Hall and commenced to preach to a large audience. When, however, he referred to the Trustees of the church, all of his audience left the building. The case will come before the court to-morrow.

THE ERIE CANAL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 16.—The Middle Division of the Erie Canal is nearly filled with water, and boats will commence locking on Monday night. The entire division is in better condition than ever before.

BUNKER HILL.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE BREED'S HILL FIGHT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION—THE CONTEMPLATED PROGRAMME—A THRONG OF VISITORS EXPECTED—THE ASSOCIATIONS THAT WILL COMPOSE THE PROCESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, May 14, 1875.

The great centre of interest in this city at the present time is the "plain shaft" which serves to commemorate and render famous Breed's Hill, the scene of the first real battle of the Revolution, incorrectly styled the "battle of Bunker Hill." And although it might not seem unreasonable to suppose that the patriotism of Massachusetts was satiated at Concord and Lexington a short month ago, such a supposition would be incorrect, as the increase of appetite seems to have grown by what it fed on, and the excitement over the coming Centennial is greater, and the interest more general, than that exhibited at the previous one. The city, with true liberality, has appropriated $30,000 to aid in the celebration, and the State has followed suit with an appropriation of $16,000, and this official recognition of the day had served to waken the dormant energies of our citizens and rouse them to a very becoming state of enthusiasm. At present the manner of celebrating is the topic of conversation, and the work of preparation is being pushed with a vigor and earnestness that insure one of the grandest gala days ever witnessed in this country. The interest is not merely local either, and the invitations, which have been sent to nearly all States in the Union, asking for co-operation, have received a hearty acceptance, and delegations from all parts of the country will be present to swell the procession and add to the excitement. Even at this early day Charlestown, or the Charlestown district, (as it is a part of Boston,) is an object of interest to visitors, and the number that daily visit the old historic place has, within the past few weeks greatly increased.

GETTING READY FOR THE SHOW.

There is not a building in the place that has a spare room, or an available bay window but has been visited by people desirous of securing a place convenient to the centre of interest, from which they may view the procession or entertain their friends, and where they have been successful in obtaining the coveted place, they have been obliged to pay for the accommodation a good round sum. The occupants of the old residences are busily engaged with paint-brush and carpenter's tools wiping out of existence everything that might possibly be of any interest to strangers, in the desire to have their places of abode look as presentable as possible. The town abounds in strange-looking individuals, who move about in such a mysterious manner that they have attracted considerable attention, and have drawn upon themselves the suspicion and watchful care of the Police. In several cases these parties have been mistaken for detectives or Government appraisers, but have turned out to be only newspaper men in search of information. The centenarians are coming to the front in goodly numbers, and many old ladies who have hitherto held their age as a religious secret, now boldly affirm that they have reached an age worthy of distinguished consideration, and are perfectly garrulous and willing to be interviewed. The Navy-yard has been drawn upon heavily for flags and streamers, and several places have been established in the city where flags may be hired for the day for purposes of decoration.

THE PROGRAMME.

A very extensive and elaborate though, of course, not complete programme has been arranged, and very strenuous efforts will be made to carry it out successfully, and avoid all the disagreeable occurrences of the celebration of April 19. The bridges connecting Charlestown and the city proper, have been thoroughly repaired, and made capable of sustaining and accommodating the expected rush of travel, and the streets through which the procession is to pass, are being put in a presentable condition. Gen. Francis A. Osborn has been appointed Chief Marshal for the day, and is a man eminently fitted for the place though he has not received the hearty indorsement of the Charlestown people from the fact that he is an old Boston man, and not a citizen of the old municipality of Charlestown. Subcommittees on almost everything have been appointed, and have already begun to push forward their work. The day, though perhaps strictly a Charlestown day, will be observed generally throughout the city, and in all the principal halls some appropriate entertainment will be furnished. Everything capable of making a noise of whatever nature has been pressed into the service, and bell-ringing and cannon-firing will be general throughout the city. In all the public squares fire-works and bright lights will be displayed in the evening, and brass bands of all kinds and descriptions will discourse music of varying excellence. The oration tent will be pitched within view of the Bunker Hill Monument, and will accommodate 5,000 persons. Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., will deliver the oration, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association will have control of the admission tickets.

THE PROCESSION.

Only a very indefinite idea can be formed at the present time of the extent and magnitude of the procession, as the committee has not yet in its possession the names of all the organizations that are to participate. A route of procession has been decided upon, however, and, though it is not long, is very comprehensive, and will give the citizens a good opportunity to witness the display. The companies will form upon Columbus avenue and lateral streets, and march through Arlington street to Commonwealth avenue, Parker street to Beacon, (where it will be reviewed by President Grant, if present, Gov. Gaston, the Legislature, and other distinguished gentlemen,) Park and Tremont streets to Chester square, Washington street, Charles River avenue to Charlestown square, Main street, Monument street to the Bunker Hill Monument. Nearly every order that has or ever had an existence in the State has expressed a willingness to swell the procession, and, besides the civil and military authorities of the State and the entire body of the State Militia, the Odd-fellows, Freemasons, Knights of Pythias, charitable and benevolent societies, with trade and temperance societies, will take part.

VISITING ORGANIZATIONS.

All the surrounding towns and cities, and many in the Western part of the State, will send delegations and give out the full strength of their local organizations to add to the display. Among the organizations that are expected to participate, are the "Old Guard," of New-York, with Downing's Ninth Regiment Band; the Meagher Guard, of Providence, R. I.; the Newport Artillery Veteran Association; Action Minute Men; a delegation from the New-England Society of New-York; Artillery Corps and Washington Grays, of Philadelphia; Ransom Guard, of St. Albans, Vt.; Hillyer Guard, of Hartford, Conn.; Combined Orders of Senior and Junior American Mechanics; Portland Light Infantry and First Regiment of Maine; Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va.; Knights Templar, of Richmond, Va.; Washington Commandery, No. 1; Second Connecticut Regiment, and others.

ANTIQUES AND HORRIBLES.

One of the most attractive and amusing features of the celebration will be the parade of the Antique and Horrible Association. It has been the custom to have one of these unique and fantastic parades each year, but this year the display will be unusually great. An organization has been formed, and already has a large membership. The work of securing costumes and caricatures has progressed rapidly, and nearly 500 persons are already equipped with regalia such as has seldom been displayed. The procession will form early in the morning, that it may not interfere with the grand parade, and will secure an audience to witness its movements by rendering sleeping an impossibility.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

No arrangement has yet been made for the grand ball, which is indispensable to such an occasion, but it has been suggested that one of the large ship-houses in the Navy-yard would be an excellent place for it, if re-floored and decorated. Music Hall will be elaborately ornamented with flowers, flags, and streamers, and will be used in the evening for the reception of Government guests. Faneuil Hall will also be decorated and placed at the disposal of the visiting military, Masonic and other organizations. Accommodation for other visiting organizations and societies will be provided in other halls and public places, and many companies will be allowed to tent on the Common. Balloon ascensions in a large balloon will be made by Mr. George A. Rogers, an experienced aeronaut, who will also send up a number of small balloons of fantastic shapes. Taking everything into consideration, the day promises to be the grandest ever witnessed in this State, and the celebration one befitting a patriotic people.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 17—1 A. M.—The area of highest barometer has moved slowly southward to Michigan. The pressure has increased throughout the country east of the Mississippi, but fallen to the westward, and is lowest in Kansas and Dakota. Clear weather prevails at all stations except in the latter region. North-east winds prevail in the Southern States, north-west winds in the Middle and Eastern States, and increasing south-easterly winds, with higher temperature, in the North-west. The rivers fell on Sunday at St. Louis and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, in the South and Middle Atlantic States, stationary or rising barometer, north-east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with stationary or higher temperature.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, north-east to south-east winds, with increasing cloudiness.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys falling barometer, increasing south-east winds, warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy, weather.

For the lake region stationary or falling barometer, easterly winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather following from Monday morning.

For New-York and New-England, rising barometer, westerly winds, cooler, clear weather, with frosts Monday morning.

The rivers will continue to fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1874.
3 A. M.	51°	44°	3:30 P. M.	62°	63°
6 A. M.	50°	45°	6 P. M.	64°	58°
9 A. M.	53°	49°	9 P. M.	60°	51°
12 M.	59°	57°	12 P. M.	61°	47°

Average temperature yesterday.......51¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......57½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The furniture factory of Gunther & Fink, Nos. 9 and 11 Edward street, Baltimore, Md., was burned last evening. Loss estimated at $15,000, of which $6,000 is on furniture, insured as follows: In Lycoming and Meridan, (Penn.,) companies, New-Orleans Fire Insurance, and Royal Canada, $2,500 each; Standard, New-Jersey, and Bangor, Me., $1,500 each; People's, New-Jersey, $500; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $750. Total, $14,250. The same firm were burned out a few months ago.

About 3 o'clock Saturday morning a destructive fire broke out in the mill of the Meriden Woolen Company, Meriden, Conn. The fire commenced in the drying-rooms. The mill proper suffers only by the water, but a large quantity of goods completed or in process of manufacture was much damaged. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000, fully insured. The fire will suspend work at the mill three or four weeks. Several Hartford companies have fire risks on the property.

An incendiary fire in Springfield, Mass., yesterday morning destroyed two barns and three houses on Essex street, throwing ten families out of homes. John Cadigan loses a barn and house valued at $3,500; Stephen Bible a house and barn worth $5,000, insured for $2,400 in the Worcester Mutual, and Simon Russell a house valued at $3,200, insured for $2,500 in the Ætna, of Hartford.

Yesterday a fire was discovered on the second floor of the two-story building, occupied as a stable and storehouse, on Blackwell's Island. Damage, $5,000, insured.

THE NOTORIOUS JAMES BROTHERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—A report has reached here that a fight occurred at the farm of Mrs. Samuels, mother of the notorious James boys, near Kearney, Mo., Friday night, but between whom or of what nature is not known.

THE STEAMER POLYNESIAN AGROUND.

ST. THOMAS, Quebec, May 16.—The steamship Polynesian went aground near here last night during a snow-storm. It is expected she will be pulled off to-morrow morning. She is quite safe, and no damage has been done her.

AN ENGLISH OR AMERICAN SWINDLER.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal on May 4: "Another successful swindle has just been perpetrated in Paris. A few days ago a gentleman of irreproachable appearance presented himself to Messrs. Arthur, the well-known exchange agents. He requested them to change a circular note of a London banker, and produced at the same time the usual letter of recommendation in the name of Mr. James Graham, whose signature was appended in the corner. The applicant was asked to sign his name, which he did at once, and his signature corresponded exactly with that on the letter. He was, moreover, inscribed on the books of the Grand Hotel, so the note was cashed with no objection on the part of the exchange agents, who transmitted it to London in due form. In a day or two, however, they received notice that the real Mr. James Graham had been robbed of his circular notes and letter of credit, and that, consequently, the person who appeared at Messrs. Arthurs' was a swindler. Subsequent inquiries have elicited the fact that this enterprising gentleman had extended his favors to many other banking houses in Paris, and, of course, with the same unsatisfactory results for them. There can be no doubt that circular notes are an immense convenience to travelers on the Continent on account of the readiness with which they can be cashed; but it should be remembered that they offer equal facilities to an adroit thief, and too much care cannot be taken by the holders to keep them securely locked up. Moreover, it seems especially hard that the exchange agents should be made the victims of any carelessness on the part of travelers, for circular notes, being cashed at sight, are not in the category of checks, and yet are scarcely equivalent to Bank of England notes. It need scarcely be added that the pseudo Mr. James Graham has departed without leaving his address; but, perhaps the appearance of these lines may prevent others from falling victims to his gentlemanly appearance and clever penmanship."

SAVING THE HAY.

The Boston *Traveller* tells a story of Mr. Williams, the ancient Pastor of Dudley, Mass., who was a practical Christian. One sultry Summer Sunday, says the legend, the sound of distant thunder heralded the approach of a shower. Suddenly the preacher stopped, and peering from side to side through the church windows, as if observing the tokens of a change in the weather, he quietly said: "Brethren, I observe that our Brother Crosby is not prepared for the rain. I think it our duty to help our Brother Crosby to get in his hay before the shower." With that he descended from the pulpit, and with several of his hearers, proceeded to Mr. Crosby's hay field, where they worked half an hour, or until the hay was housed. The staunch old clergyman then returned to the church and resumed his discourse.

CONGREGATIONAL GROWTH.

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE WORK.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION—THE MISSION OF THE SOCIETY—HOW WELL IT HAS BEEN DONE—SERMON BY REV. DR. RICHARD S. STORRS—MEANING OF THE WORD SYNAGOGUE—A PLACE OF JEWISH DEVELOPMENT—CHARACTER OF THE LOCAL CHURCH—THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The anniversary services of the American Congregational Union were held at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, last evening. The edifice was well filled at 7:30, the hour for beginning the services. Rev. Dr. Storrs and Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., occupied the pulpit. A slender epergne containing a choice bouquet, composed of calla lilies, lilies of the valley, carnations, and sprigs of smilax, was placed on a pedestal in front of the pulpit, and the choir was largely increased for the occasion. The services commenced with singing hymn No. 1,045,

Great God now condescend
To bless our rising race;
Soon may their willing spirits bend,
The subjects of Thy grace.

Dr. Palmer next read the third chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and, at its conclusion, offered up prayer. The same gentleman next read the following statement of the work of the society:

THE WORK OF THE UNION.

The American Congregational Union was organized, as the result of previous deliberations, in June, 1853. It originated in a deep conviction of the need of some centre of Christian fellowship and work, especially for the Congregational churches out of New-England. New Congregational churches had then for some time been growing up in this vicinity. The overflow of the Congregational spirit and principles from the New-England fountain had become so notable that it was even then foreseen that the larger number of churches of our polity would soon be found out of the New-England States. It was felt that as these churches should come to be scattered over the wide land, without organic unity, there should be some way of uniting them in sympathy and co-operative Christian work. The close relation of New-York as the great commercial centre, to the newer States seemed to demand some organization, with its seat of operations there, that should be able fitly to represent the Congregational brotherhood, and to work for the common principles. It was in such views that the Congregational Union had its origin.

For the first five years of its existence the Union was engaged in these general offices that were then necessary to help on the development and success of Congregationalism in this region, and the extra New-England States generally. It was an association for certain practical ends, and it raised only so much money as was required for its own current expenses. During this time it did much-needed work. By its annual addresses and social reunion it drew the young churches here into closer relations, and made its influence felt abroad. It did much to prepare the way for the more rapid growth and the more progressive movements of our Congregational body which have characterized the last fifteen years. It was largely instrumental in organizing the meeting of the important Council of 1865, at Boston. It initiated the systematic collecting and arrangement of our denominational statistics, now so well done yearly, under its supervision, in the *Congregational Quarterly*. In a word, it well fulfilled its function in those earlier years. When at length experience had shown that the work of aiding the new churches of the West in building their houses of worship could not be done safely and well by local committees, this important department of home evangelization was transferred to the Congregational Union; not in place of its previous objects, but in addition to them. In taking up the work of church building, the Trustees of the Union but little understood how great the task they had assumed. The tide of population and the work of planting new churches have advanced together beyond the most sanguine expectations, and an amount of good has been accomplished which we may well acknowledge with a devout thankfulness to-night. We ask special attention to the following summary of facts:

1. The number of churches aided in building their houses of worship since this work was undertaken is about 925—a number only about 100 less than the aggregate of all the Congregational Churches in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-York taken together. 2. The whole amount paid to these churches, chiefly in sums not exceeding $500 each, is, in round numbers, $600,000. 3. The churches so aided are scattered over thirty-four States and Territories. 4. These aided churches have themselves contributed to the treasury of the Congregational Union about $28,000. 5. They have refunded to the Union loans and grants where the churches have failed to establish themselves permanently more than $26,000. 6. The number of Congregational churches out of New-England exceeds the number in it to-day by about 500, a striking illustration of the success of our general work of home evangelization. If it had been predicted when the Union was organized that in a little more than twenty years such a result would have been reached, would not all have been ready to count the prediction over sanguine? In reaching it the great and good work of the American Home Missionary Society has been effectually supplemented by that of the Congregational Union. 7. The Board of Trustees have had more than ninety applications for aid on their hands between the last annual meeting and the present. They have paid grants to fifty-eight churches, and voted grants, not yet paid, to thirty-eight more—the whole sum pledged exceeding the amount now in the treasury by $13,840.

From the facts now briefly stated it will be seen that the Congregational Union has more than fulfilled the anticipations of those who formed it. Its platform at its reunions from year to year has well illustrated the catholicity of our churches. Representatives of the leading evangelical churches have greeted each other there, and have spoken as freely as they chose. During our great civil conflict, there are many who well remember what eloquent and burning words of Christian patriotism were uttered on the platform of the Academy of Music at the annual reunions—what pleas rung out for freedom and our country, that stirred the popular heart and helped to sustain our national courage. These and such things are pleasant items on the record of the Union in the past; and certainly the fact that it has been permitted to plant so many Christian sanctuaries, in positions where they will be centres of all sweet and healthful influences for generations that are to come, may well secure for it the warm affection and generous support of all who desire to see our country pervaded by an elevated and Christian civilization.

The choir next sang hymn No. 684, beginning, "Soldiers of Christ, arise and gird your armor on," after which Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered the sermon. His text was, "For He loveth our nation, and He hath built us a synagogue." St. Luke, vii., 5. The word synagogue, like the word church, he said, which had succeeded and displaced it, included under its title the association of believers and worshipers, and the house in which that association meets to receive its institution and to offer worship to God. Taken in this sense, it might be said that the synagogue was a place of Jewish development. It came into distinct development at a time when they were drawn more closely together by suffering and persecution at the time of their captivity, when worship in a temple was impossible, as their temple was in ruins. From their captivity they brought back the institution of the synagogue to the land to which they returned and had permanently established themselves. It went abroad from Judea and Galilee to distant lands; its locality was in the highest part of the city limits, or in its vicinity—an edifice set apart for worship, and carefully kept from common and secular uses. The offices which have become common in the Christian church, the services, the exposition of the law, the singing of hymns and psalms, were all adopted by the Christian church. It instructed the minds of their congregation by instructing them in ancient history; it instructed their conscience by reciting the maxims of ancient law; it elevated the priests, made it impossible for them to relapse into idolatry, in which state their forefathers had been in previous ages. It prepared the way for the coming of the Son of God into the world, and for the reception of tidings of angelic joy. The synagogue which was built by the centurion has probably been recently discovered, or the ruins of it. It is in the region of those explored portions recently discovered by English exploring expeditions. What the synagogue was to the Jewish people the Christian Church is to advancing civilization.

Such has been the character of the local church. We remember the Congregational Church, its covenant, its catholic words. "We acknowledge all congregations of Christian worship that acknowledge the scriptures as their basis, and Christ the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world." It is thus that we take the local church, whether it has been called Presbyterian, Methodist, or Congregational. The local church has been the central point around which has radiated civilization and advancement in the world. Our forefathers in New-York and other States thought that by establishing these local churches to bring local power and direct connection with the people. And so they planted them along the advancing line of the frontier. As we may say properly of the late development of the Jewish Synagogue, we may say of the American nation. It has taken what has appeared most prominently in the eyes of mankind from the local Church. It is 100 years since our nation began. It is yet seven years before the centennial shall have passed that carries us back to the peace of 1782. The centennials referred to have already begun to be celebrated of events which occurred during the long period of seven years' suffering. And the people of a hundred years ago, as at the present time, in the colonies, were already settled, determined people. One hundred years indeed do not, of necessity, constitute a large proportion of the life of a nation. France has been a nation 1,400 years, Austria has been in existence over 600 years, 200 more than the known existence of this continent. We confidently anticipate that there are other and richer centuries in store for us. These 100 years ought to have done much for us, for the nation began here. From the outset it has had great information from which to work. It sends its trains by steam. Its press multiplies information, and sends it everywhere by steam and telegraph. In England, where all progress is more gradual, the changes have not been so rapid, and yet so rapid have they been that Chatham, could he return to earth, would not recognize that nation which thrilled with his brilliant speeches. What have we done in the departments of pure science? Very little. In the department of the applied science, something. The electric telegraph, looms, printing presses, &c., are instances of what has been done in applied science. The American locomotives are running on Russian railways. Some progress has also been made in astronomical science; and yet in pure science, it has been said by some, and must be confessed, not much. In the fine arts something, but nothing compared with what has been done in the Old World. Certainly, the things that have been done by this nation have made the world better, and they are things which have been made through the history of the local church. The mental and moral education of the people has depended upon the presence and power of the local church. A republican government in the monarchy of Europe means nothing, and revolution means communistic triumph, Paris burned, social and political anarchy, military dictatorship, an armed empire succeeding precisely as in the days of the Reformation. The Reformation meant public good, and but for the example set by this nation it would be almost impossible to work against old established powers. You may point to Holland, with a republic lasting 200 years, isolated by its situation from the government of Europe, and distinguished by its peculiarities, it at last gave way to monarchy. In this country it has been shown that a nation may exist for 100 years under a republican Government, although the territories are vast—so vast that you might take a kingdom of Europe and drop on our continent and it would be lost in the woods.

It is not necessary that the people of this Republic use one form of Christian faith. Every form may exist which has the Bible as its law, and Christ as the supreme head. It is not necessary that the people be trained to a higher education, to ancient history and philosophy. It is necessary that they be able to read and write that they may be able to understand self-government. Monarchy builds her vast and solid institution on the ruins of what went before. Here everything is free, with no subterranean energies to make rebuilding needful. In this condition of education the local church prevails. Religion may be widely propagated without dependence upon the State and without relation to hierarchy. The government of the Church is part of the State. It seems to derive great power from the fact, and those who have been accustomed to this state of things feel that to separate the Church and State will tend to make the State atheistic. The moment you make adherence to the Gospel, or an interpretation of it, a part of the Government, every one who is opposed to the Government becomes opposed to the Gospel. Our experience has had the effect of making religion a power in the land, having more influence over the minds of the people than in any country where it receives the support of the Government. The foreigners present at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance bore testimony that the churches in this country were larger and more fully attended than in the lands from which they came. When Christopher Wren built the Town Hall at Windsor the authorities refused to receive it, as the roof rested on the walls. The architect was perfectly willing to take the responsibility, but the authorities made him put in two extra columns. Long afterward it became necessary to make repairs on the roof, and it was discovered that the columns were too short by several inches, and that all this time the roof had been supported by the walls alone. So Christianity rests for support on man, and every additional support of the Government is more likely to bring down the roof than to sustain it. We have had hierarchy in this country for many years. The Methodists have an episcopacy which is composed of a committee of superintendents, whose duties are ministerial—but that is no hierarchy. Christianity has flourished more successfully where there was no hierarchy. The hierarchy in Southern Europe has most prodigious possessions. It has more convents, cathedrals, and pictures than any other power on earth. The Roman Catholic Church in this country marches with time. It has Sunday-schools and libraries, its schools and colleges; it has several services a day on Sundays, and sets an example to the churches around her. He went into a Roman Catholic Church in Amsterdam three years ago; coming out of it he had observed over the door the motto in Latin, Faith, Hope, and Charity. That was the secret of its power, the secret of the crowds that came to listen to its ancient hymns. Wherever the Roman Catholic Church puts out that motto it will have power, and deserves it. The Episcopal Church in England is another instance. No one can witness the work of that organization without admiring its life. It runs to ritualism sometimes, but does an immense work among the poor and lowly. This is owing to the presence around it of other communions, which stimulate it to renewed exertion. Thus, then, we have shown that religion without state establishment and churches without hierarchy make religion wider, more powerful in the land than religions which have hierarchy at the head, and this is the work of the local church. Still further, our nation has illustrated the possibility of maintaining a permanent peace while maintaining immense wealth, military and naval armaments, and filled with the high national spirit of pride.

Of course the nation began in war—it was inevitable, it was a struggle for an existence. The jewel of the English crown could not be wrested from the crown without difficulty. We had war afterward in 1812 and 1814 with Great Britain, who insisted in embarrassing our commerce. It was an insult too flagrant to pass over unnoticed. We had war in Mexico, and war with Algiers in 1815, when the American Navy rescued the prisoners from the Dey and restored them to their families and friends. We have generally lived in peace with other nations owing to our separate position, away from other countries, but also partly the education from the influence of the local church. A democratic people has the strength and does not want glory. That the nation should be so pacific as it is with the blood of all nations in its veins, is the result of the local church, and when it runs over the category of tyranny, wrongs, and oppressive war, we may well look at this nation. Here there are certain things which we have done for the world and civilization. It has become possible to maintain a local government. It is a privilege to us to possess American citizenship, and we ought to feel proud of it. "I am an American citizen" may well be spoken with pride in any part of the world. The work of America is certain to be accomplished. If you and I have attended to our work with zeal we may know in the heaven they do say of us "they were the lovers of our nation, for they built us our churches."

Hymn 1,336, beginning "My country 'tis of thee," was then sung, after which benediction was pronounced by Dr. Storrs.

ANOTHER GANG OF BURGLARS BROKEN UP.

The Police of the Tenth Ward have succeeded in breaking up another gang of burglars. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers Healy and Stutt, of the Tenth Precinct, while patrolling Allen street, saw a suspicious-looking man passing on the opposite side, carrying a carpet-bag. They concluded to arrest him, and, on searching the bag at the Station-house, it was found to contain a quantity of cutlery and silver ware. The man gave his name as William Brown, and was locked up, not being able to account satisfactorily for the possession of the property. After Brown was locked up the officers again repaired to Allen street, and had been there but a few minutes when the door of No. 127 Allen street was opened and a man came and looked anxiously up and down the street. They arrested him also, and he gave his name as August Salvinskie. He said that he lived on the premises, and the officers made a search of his room. There they discovered Charles Hogan, better known as Dutch Otto, a notorious desperado, asleep. In the rooms they found a large number of valises, pocket-books, cutlery and other property. It was subsequently discovered that the premises No. 174 East Houston street, occupied by Frederick Keinath, a hardware dealer, had been broken into and robbed, and a large portion of the property found upon the prisoners, or in their apartments, was identified by Mr. Keinath as belonging to him. The three prisoners, William Brown, Charles Hogan, and August Salvinskie, were taken before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded for further inquiry.

A FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

A practical joker named Edward Cole, near Penn Yan, was killed by his brother-in-law, George Pierce, Thursday night. Cole came home and knocked at the door for a joke. When asked "Who's there?" he answered, "Your money, or your life!" Not being admitted, he went to the rear of the house, and pulling off his boots he climbed upon the shed, and effected his entrance through a window. Mr. Pierce, who sleeps down stairs, hearing him, cried out, "Don't come into this house or I will kill you." Seizing a butcher knife, he started up stairs. Mr. Cole all the time keeping silent, stood at the head of the stairs in the dark to receive him. Mr. Pierce immediately grappled with the supposed assassin; and during the rencounter cut his throat with the butcher knife, severing the jugular vein. The young man exclaimed, "You have killed Edward Cole! My poor wife and children!" and died. Mr. Pierce is about thirty-eight years of age, and one of the best citizens of Yates County. Mr. Cole, his brother-in-law, was younger, also from an excellent family, and of the highest integrity. He and his brother-in-law have always been warm intimate friends, and their families greatly attached to each other.

THE TRADE IN HIGHWINES.

The past week was most eventful to all in the highwine trade in this City. There were no seizures, however, and it is said that none are expected, a few lots having been detained only for the purpose of obtaining evidence against the distillers. The developments of the week have caused the trade to hesitate in making purchases, but the price has been well sustained, and a better demand is looked for within a few days. An improvement in prices is also expected. The production during the month has been reduced from one-third to one-half, which will soon be felt in the Eastern markets. During the week 1,200 barrels of alcohol and highwines were received in this City, and 950 barrels were sold. The market closed quiet at $1 20. Average price of highwines and alcohol, $1 21¼.

MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE TRACT SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION IN THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—ADDRESS BY JUSTICE STRONG, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—REPORT OF THE SECRETARY—ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY—MISSIONARY COLPORTAGE ONE OF ITS CHIEF AGENCIES.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated last evening in the new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-fifth street. The edifice was completely filled, the front row of seats facing the pulpit being occupied by the following gentlemen: Prof. F. L. Patton, D. D., of Chicago; Rev. H. D. Ganse, Vice President of the society; Rev. W. A. Hallock, Honorary Secretary; T. C. Doremus, member of the Executive Committee; James Brown, Vice President; Stewart Brown, Vice President; Dr. William M. Blakeman, of the Executive Committee; W. S. S. Constant, of the Executive Committee; Lucius Hopkins, Vice President; H. P. Marshall, of the Executive Committee; Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., Vice President; Anson Phelps Stokes, of the Executive Committee; Hon. W. E. Dodge, Vice President; F. Marquand, Vice President; Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D. D., Vice President; Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Vice President; George N. Titus, of the Executive Committee; E. B. Monroe, of the Executive Committee; Robert L. Stewart, Vice President; A. R. Wetmore, Vice President; Rev. A. Ritchie, of Cincinnati; Rev. Glen Wood, of Chicago; and Rev. A. M. Bean, of Nova Scotia.

Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, presided. Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers conducted the opening devotional exercises, which consisted of the reading of the seventy-second Psalm and prayer. After the singing of the hymn commencing "Blow ye the trumpet, blow." Justice Strong delivered a brief address on the significance of the celebration, and introduced the first speaker, Rev. Mr. Shearer, the Financial Secretary of the society, who, after detailing the circumstances attending the establishment and growth of the first Bible and tract societies of Europe and America, said that early in 1825 the first steps were taken toward the formation of a national society in this country. Delegates from the principal societies established throughout the country convened in this City on May 10, of that year, in the old Brick Church in Ann street. On the following day the national society was organized, with S. V. S. Wilder as President, William A. Hallock, D. D., Secretary; Moses Allen, Treasurer, and Rev. Howard Malcolm, Director. Its list of members and Directors now embraces over 31,000 names, including members of all evangelical denominations, and it has issued, exclusive of periodicals, 9,679 distinct publications, of which 1,732 are volumes. Its total receipts from legacies, sales, &c., have been $13,597,589 63. Missionary colportage has been one of its chief agencies in spreading its publications. At the conclusion of the Secretary's report Prof. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester, was introduced. He said that they had congregated to simply record their thanksgiving to God for the great moral and spiritual benefits which had been the results of the work accomplished by the American Tract Society. Those who had founded it had nearly all gone to receive their exceeding great reward, but their memory remained behind to be honored. They had come to recall the work of those good men who established this great agent of religion. When it began its operations fifty years ago it was regarded as a possibility; now it is full of vitality in every part. It could justly claim to have been the pioneer in converting the press as an aid in the work of evangelization, and organized laymen with its forces. The employment of the laity in labors pursued exclusively by ecclesiastics up to within a comparatively late date was in itself one of the specific differential elements in modern Protestantism. We had come now to understand that the obligation of saving souls rested as much on the merchant, lawyer, or mechanic as on the clergyman. We had learned that the most effective way to bring a man to Christ is to touch his heart. It was not the merely eloquent preacher that made the pastor, but he who had the power to move men one by one by face to face preaching. After some general remarks upon the scope and aims of the society, the non-sectarian character of its publications, and their adaptability to the followers of all denominations, the speaker concluded. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Gilles, of Edinburgh, who spoke in relation to the operations of the colporteurs employed by the National Society of Scotland. Rev. Dr. Manning, of London, in speaking upon the character of the publications of the society, remarked that while the world looked upon the little tract with contemptible sneers. It was well known that God always employed the smallest instruments in his works. Travelers passing through the impenetrable forests of Central America often finds the remains of ostentatious altars and colossal idols prostrate upon the earth. What was the mighty agency that effected their destruction? Was it the throb of the earthquake or the blast of the thunderbolt? No; it was a tiny seed, which once planted lived and growed, and lifted its tender blade up to the sky.

Other addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. George McCloskie, of Princeton, N. J., and Rev. William S. Plumer.

THE EXTENT OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD—ADDRESSES BY REV. DRS. TRUMBULL AND ELLINWOOD.

The anniversary services of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church were celebrated last evening in Rutgers Church, Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street. After the opening prayer, and a short introductory address by Dr. Adams, President of the board, Dr. D. Irving, the Secretary, read a brief summary of the work of the year, speaking of the financial embarassment of the board during that time, and general difficulties with which its work had been prosecuted for want of means. The report stated that the board had twenty-six different missions located in Mexico and California, China, Japan, Siam, India, Persia, Assyria, Western Africa, South America, United States of Colombia, Brazil, and Chili. These various missions have 138 male and 160 female missionaries, together with 500 native laborers, and during the past year there have been sent out eight newly-ordained missionaries, two physicians, and ten unmarried ladies, while there have been 130 new churches built and 1,200 youths received in the schools and colleges of the various missions. The receipts during the year amounted to $456,718 and the expenditures to $495,000, leaving a deficit of $38,282, mainly due to the falling off in legacies during the past twelve months. Dr. Adams followed, remarking upon the extended work of the missions, and their ever-increasing field of usefulness, and saying that they must not be embarrassed, nor the scope of their work contracted by a want of proper resources, and closing his remarks by advocating a system of gradual retrenchment. Rev. Dr. Trumbull, the Presbyterian missionary at Valparaiso, South America, was then introduced, and spoke of the work of the missions in South America, giving brief statistics of the growth of Christian civilization in Valparaiso. There were now, he said, four schools established, one of which alone had 300 pupils, and two English and four Spanish congregations had gradually grown up, three formerly Roman Catholic congregations having joined the Protestant Church. He concluded his remarks by advocating the necessity of sending missionaries into Peru.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Ellinwood, who had recently returned from an extended tour among the various missions of the board, and who gave an extended description of his travels. After briefly reviewing the missionaries' work of civilization among the North American Indians and the Chinese of California, the speaker gave a glowing description of the beauty of Japan, which, he said, was equally appreciable, whether considered as a field for the travels of a tourist or for the work of the missionary. The Japanese people, he further said, although a few were treacherous, yet the great mass were sprightly, neat, polite, and kind of heart; peculiarly easy and willing to be taught, ready to receive Christian knowledge, and eager to improve their opportunities of learning. Unlike most of the foreign heathenish races among whom the missionaries' work is prosecuted the Japanese seem to be inspired with the same conception of divine truth as are the European races, which circumstance might be explained by the fact that the civilization of the Japanese nation is but little removed from that of Europeans, and consequently they can sympathize with, understand, and believe the doctrines of the Christian faith with more intelligence than the Chinese, for instance. In addition to these favorable conditions for the propagation of the religion of Christianity in this great nation, there is also another great aid in the Japanese Government itself, which although it hates and battles with the progress of Christianity, yet gives it unknowingly a great impetus by the Japanese system of education. There is established and supported by the Government an Imperial College, in which every branch of learning is taught by able professors, and also a Normal College, in which young men are trained for teachers, while all over this great Empire free public schools are continually growing up for the education of the children. He also alluded to the encouraging fact that no sooner had the Japanese become familiar with the new religions than they were anxious to be especially educated so that they might preach it among their fellow-countrymen. Dr. Ellinwood then spoke of China; the gratifying progress of Christianity in Japan, he said, was sadly contrasted by the moral darkness of the Chinese nation, a contrast rendered more melancholy by the enormous population of the great heathen Empire, and the well-nigh impossibility of converting this mass of humanity, and yet, he said, the work had now begun, there being about thirty or forty missionaries of the Presbyterian Church between Pekin and Canton, besides numerous natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, who were ready and anxious to aid in the prosecution of the work. Referring to the missionary work in India, he said that the Government of Great Britain had done much by its civilization to extirpate heathenism from that country; but he added that, when in a certain city he witnessed the services held in an institution whose foundation dated back to B. C. 500, when he knew that in this institution 10,000 students, under the training of 300 professors, can be seen day after day learning the Koran, its theology, and its jurisprudence; when he saw all this right in the midst of an Anglo-Saxon civilization, he was ready to say that Mohammedism and Hindooism were not yet dead in India, and that although the progress of Christian civilization had been great in the past, yet it needed renewed exertion on the part of Christianity to thoroughly exterminate the evils of those two heathen religions, and to substitute in their place the truths of the Gospel of Christ. With a brief review of the work in Egypt, Dr. Ellinwood concluded, and the benediction was pronounced, after which the large congregation disbanded.

SEARCHER'S MILE IN 1:41¾.

REMARKABLE TIME MADE AT LEXINGTON, KY.—THE FASTEST MILE ON RECORD.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press*, of Friday, May 14, gives the following account of the remarkable time made by the horse Searcher, at the Association Course, of that city, already mentioned in our dispatches:

"The first race on the programme was a selling race, mile heats, for a purse of $300, the race to be run under the following conditions: Horse to sell for $1,500, to carry proper weights; to sell for $1,000, allowed five pounds; to sell for $750, allowed seven pounds; to sell for $500, allowed ten pounds; winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over the price at which he was entered to be sold, to be given to the second race. The entries for the race were as follows:

James A. Grinstead's g. g. Light Coin, 3 years old, by Lightning, dam Sequin, by imported Eclipse. To be sold for $500.

A. Keene Richard's ch. f. Misfortune, 4 years old, by Gilroy, dam Mishap, by imported The Knight of St. George. To be sold for $750.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s (J. B. Rhodes') b. c. Searcher, 3 years old, by Enquirer, dam by imported Bonnie Scotland. To be sold for $1,500.

Under the condition of the race, Searcher carried 90 pounds, Misfortune 94 pounds, and Light Coin 77 pounds. Searcher was largely the favorite in the pools, selling for $105, while Misfortune brought $56, and Light Coin $20.

When all was in readiness for the race—the judges and timers in their places and the riders up—the horses made ready for the start. The favorite having gone up the stretch a piece, came down the line in a run. As he passed the others he jumped out in a run, and immediately the drum was tapped, and off they went. The favorite went at a terrific rate round the turn, leading Misfortune by several lengths, and leaving Light Coin far behind. He never slacked pace, but under a steady pull bore away past the first quarter pole and down the back stretch, his jockey being unable to check him in his mad career. The first half-mile pole was passed in forty-eight and a half seconds. Going up the hill he increased his lead under a steady pull, and coming down the homestretch he seemed to slacken pace, though running at a terrific rate. Observing this, the spectators shouted "Go on, go on." The jockey looked back to see where the other horses were, while the crowd shouted, "Shut 'em out, shut 'em out." Then the jockey gave Searcher the rein, and he came on ahead gallantly, passing under the string just in time to shut out Misfortune, who was coming along gallantly under the whip and spur, and in another jump or two would have saved her distance. Light Coin was away back, loitering by the wayside. Searcher made the mile in the unprecedented time of 1:41¾. The first half-mile was made in 48½ seconds, and the last half in 53¼ seconds.

A difficulty now arose about the sale of Searcher. He was entered to be sold at $1,500, all in excess to go to the second horse. But the owner could not afford to sell a horse capable of making such a race. He claimed that, as there was no second horse, the money in excess should go to him, but others claimed that, as there was no second horse, the excess of the entered price should go to the association. Under this aspect of the case Mr. Rhodes protested against the sale of his horse. To settle the matter a meeting of the club was at once called, and it was decided that while the terms of the race and of the sale were a contract, still, as there was no second horse, according to the contract the association had no right to the money that would have otherwise gone to the second horse. Searcher was then put up for sale, and some persons anxious to get possession of him ran the price up to $5,000, at which Mr. Robert W. Wooley bought in the horse for the owner, Mr. J. B. Rhodes. Searcher is a very fine bay colt, standing fifteen hands and two and a half inches high, with plenty of growth yet. He is very long in the body and has a wonderful stride when in action.

The time made, 1:41¾, is for one mile the fastest on record, the fastest previous to it being that made by Gray Planet at Saratoga last August, running against time in 1:42½. Alarm had made it previously a quarter of a second slower. Mr. Rhodes, the owner of Searcher, has also the dam and a full brother and half sister to the now noted racer."

WESTON'S TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.

Mr. Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, began his second attempt to walk 515 miles in six days at the Rink at 12:25 o'clock this morning, having failed to accomplish that feat last week. The first attempt was ended at 11:44:25 o'clock on Saturday night, and he was then lacking just 145 miles of the 515. He was to have started at 12:05 this morning, but did not appear until 12:25. He seemed to be cheerful and in excellent spirits, and started off briskly, with the exception of a little stiffness, which wore off gradually as he progressed in his tramp. He made his first half mile in eight minutes, and his first mile in sixteen minutes ten seconds.

THE CHARTER COMMISSION.

A special meeting of the General Committee of Tax-payers Associations of the City of New-York was held on Saturday evening, at No. 140 East Fourth street, School Commissioner Ferd. Traud, the President, in the chair. The Governor's Message recommending the appointment of a Charter Commission was indorsed, and the following memorial, copies of which are to be transmitted to the Governor and the members of the Legislature, was adopted:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On the 4th day of March last we, the Central Organization of Tax-payers' Associations of the City of New-York, transmitted to your honorable body, both in Senate and Assembly, a respectful request for the creation of a Charter Commission of competent persons, to be appointed by the Governor, with power to draft a proper charter having particular reference to the necessities of our City. The late Message of the Governor has again called your attention to the subject. We, the said Central Organization, would therefore again respectfully, yet earnestly and strongly, urge the passage by your honorable body of a bill or resolution creating such Commission, to be appointed as aforesaid by the Governor, with full power to draft such charter or amendments to the present charter as they may deem for the best interests of the City; which charter or amendments shall, when completed, be laid before the next Legislature. And we would further suggest that any and all amendments to such charter, after the report of said Commission and final adoption by the Legislature, shall be submitted to the suffrage of the people for their approval or disapprobation.

FERDINAND TRAUD, President.
CHARLES J. NEHRBAS, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

The pews in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor, will be sold this evening at 7:30.—*Mail.*

DR. THOS. J. RICE, DENTIST, has removed from No 42 East Twentieth street to No. 46 East Nineteenth street, where he will be glad to see his friends and patrons. Dentistry in all its branches done and satisfaction guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

A Severe Cold Caused the Muscles of my neck to contract; could not move my head. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA gave instant relief. FRANK HERMANCE, Conductor New-Haven Railroad. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway. Twelve years' practical experience. The new Post Office is being furnished with our electric Annunciators. Look out for cheap improvements.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

The Best Soap for Family Use is Pyle's O. K. This is the testimony of thousands. Try it for yourself.

The Blood Contains a Large Amount of Iron. The PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this vital element.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

BOWNE—YOUNGS.—On May 13, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Chapman, SAMUEL W. BOWNE to Miss NETTIE YOUNGS, of this City.

HUTCHINSON—WILSON.—At Utica, N. Y., Thursday, May 13, by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, Dr. FREDERICK EUGENE HUTCHINSON, of New-York, to Miss MARY WATT WILSON, daughter of Charles S. Wilson, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On 16th inst., ISAAC W. BRINCKERHOFF, JR., aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Walter Brinckerhoff, No. 5 St. Luke's place, (Leroy st., near Hudson,) this Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

BLAKE.—On Friday, 14th inst., REBECCA, relict of the late James Blake, aged 64 years and 2 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 319 West 51st st., on Monday next, May 17, at 1 P. M.

BUELL.—On Saturday morning, May 15, of typhoid fever, BYRON W. BUELL, resident of this City, son of John K. Buell, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., aged 29 years.

CLARK.—At Paterson, N. J., on the 15th inst., suddenly, EDWARD CLARK, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Ellison st., Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

CLARK.—On Saturday, May 15, PETER F. CLARK, M. D., in the 74th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 314 West 33d st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 4 P. M. Interment at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

COBEY.—After a short illness, on Saturday, 15th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, aged 11 years and 6 days, the beloved daughter of Patrick and Ellen Cobey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Forsyth st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

CORNISH.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, ANNIE E., wife of Charles L. Cornish.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 780 5th av., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At his residence, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday, 12th inst., WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, in the 76th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8 o'clock A. M., stopping at Barrytown.

ESPIC.—On Saturday, May 15, AGNES M., widow of the late James Espic.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. G. Chave, No. 416 East 116th st., without further notice.

FRENCH.—At his residence in East Orange, on Saturday, May 15, 1875, THOMAS G. FRENCH, son of the late Dr. Robert French, United States Army, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church Tuesday, May 18, on arrival of the 1:10 train from foot of Barclay st. Carriages in waiting at Brick Church Station.

HOWELLS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 16th May, JOHN HOWELLS, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 201 West 20th st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HATFIELD.—On Friday evening, May 14, 1875, at the residence of her step-sister, Mrs. C. St. John, No. 471 Tompkins av., Brooklyn, Long Island, JUDITH, daughter of Adrienche and Hiram Hatfield, and granddaughter of John Butler, of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 2 P. M.

HOYT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning 15th inst., JULIA A. STARR, wife of L. Dudley Hoyt, in the 61st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 164 Dean st., Brooklyn, Monday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M.

KENT.—At Germantown, Saturday, 15th inst., ANNA PORTER, second daughter of Joseph C. and Fanny B. Kent.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Phillipsburg, N. J., Monday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

KIRBY.—On Sunday morning, May 16, ADELINE, wife of Wm. H. Kirby.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOUDERBACK.—On Saturday, May 15, DAVID LOUDERBACK, in his 71st year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 44 West 28th st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

MYERS.—In Mannsville, Jefferson County, N. Y., on the morning of the 11th of May, Mrs. ELIZABETH MYERS, widow of Henry J. H. Myers, aged 85 years.

PARMLY.—On Saturday, May 15, of scarlet fever, MARY LOUISE, only child of Mary S. and Jahial Parmly, Jr., aged 5 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 307 West 29th st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 1 P. M.

PETHICK.—Friday, May 14, JULIA J. PETHICK, daughter of Elizabeth and the late William Pethick.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, May 17, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

RONALDS.—At Paris, France, on Saturday, May 15, GEORGE LORILLARD RONALDS.

ROSE.—On Sunday, May 16, ELIZA A., wife of George W. Rose.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SINCLAIR.—At Fort Montgomery, N. Y., on May 15, MARY E., wife of George M. Sinclair, aged 33 years, 3 months, and 12 days.

Relatives and friends, also members of Evangelist Lodge F. and A. M. are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 11 A. M. Take 7 A. M. train on New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad from Forty-second Street Depot.

SHAW.—At the Windsor Hotel, May 14, CHARLES G. SHAW, aged 55 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 17th inst., at Presbyterian church, corner 5th av. and 19th st., at 11 A. M.

SPEAR.—On Thursday, May 13, LAURA FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late Charles Spear, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 307 Lexington av., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock.

VINING.—Suddenly, on Friday, May 14, DELINDA T., wife of George J. Vining, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, Mt. Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

WILLIS.—On Saturday, May 15, Mrs. ELIZA WILLIS, aged 62 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday at 10 o'clock, at the Baptist Home on 68th st., near 4th av. Relatives and friends, and members of the Fifty-third Street Baptist Church, are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

ART EXHIBITION AND SALE,

EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS.

CHOICE EXAMPLES BY THE BEST AMERICAN ARTISTS—A FINE DISPLAY OF HOME WORK—NOW ON EXHIBITION, (FREE,) DAY AND EVENING, AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MAY 17.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

A. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, Furniture, Merchandise, and Fine Arts Sales-room, NO. 37 NASSAU ST., REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, 21 PARK ROW, N. Y. On WEDNESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We have received instructions from the owners, who are now in Europe, to sell all the following fine household furniture, from Haeger's Storage Ware house.

Comprising rosewood 7½ octave pianoforte, four elegant marble busts, the four se sons, imported from Italy; at a cost of $1,500, gold, Moquet, velvet, and Wilton carpets, elegant rosewood and gilt etageres, fine bronzes, elegant ebony and gilt parlor suits in satin, with silk covers, carved black walnut bedroom suits, French plate pier and mantle mirrors, all the fine bed and table linen, French chinaware, oil-cloths, refrigerators, lace curtains, buffets, extension tables, &c.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION, held at the Westminster Hotel on the evening of the 14th inst., the following ticket was nominated:

FOR DIRECTORS.

CHARLES H. WILSON, with H. B. Claflin & Co.
WILLIAM H. GUION, JR., with Williams & Guion.
W. D. SEARLS, with Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
GEORGE D. FARRAR, with Cobanks & Theall.

Election TUESDAY, 18th inst. Poll open from 3 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINE PRIVATE LIBRARY

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, comprising choice selections in all the departments of literature. ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS, mostly in fine bindings, affording an unusual opportunity for the purchase of rare and valuable works. To be sold by auction TUESDAY, May 18, and following evenings, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT MILK OF MAGNESIA is the best preparation of that alkali they have ever seen, and strongly recommend it for disorders of the stomach, gout, and gravel. It is peculiarly beneficial to children and females. Sold by all druggists.

BEST ALDERNEY BUTTER FOR SALE by W. H. JACKSON, grocer, No. 182 5th av., New-York.

SCRIP IN NEW FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church for sale. HORATIO SILAS BROWN, Real Estate Broker, Room C, Trinity Building.

THOMAS DUGAN,
UNDERTAKER. WAREROOMS NO. 237 BOWERY.
Established 183 .

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ.—GREAT SUCcess of this charming waltz, played nightly in the "Two Orphans," and embellished with elegant and correct likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard. The sensation of the day! Price 75c. Written by Henry Tissington. Sold everywhere. Published by C. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of Broadway.

By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, WM. HERRING, Secretaries.

THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold its regular monthly meeting, at Braun's Hall, 1431 st., near 3d av., on MONDAY EVENING, May 27, inst., at 8 o'clock. Committees will assemble one-half hour before the meeting to prepare reports. JAMES R. ANGEL, President.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

CAPTAIN NARES, OF THE NEW EXPEDITION, ON PAST TRAVEL IN THE POLAR REGION.

An audience, numbering some 350 or 400 of the boys of the college, and about a similar number of the gentry of the neighborhood, filled the public room of the Guildhall of Winchester, England, on Friday, April 30, to hear an address by Capt. G. S. Nares, of the Alert, on his Arctic experiences. The Master of the College, Rev. Dr. Ridding, presided, supported by Venerable Archdeacon Jacob, and a number of the clergy of the city; and near the platform was Capt. Stephenson, of the Discovery.

Capt. Nares said he would do his best to give them a sketch of what their sailors had gone through in similar expeditions sent out in search of Sir John Franklin, the only difference being that from the edge of the ice they then traveled due west, whereas now they had to go due north. The ice would be exactly the same, and the temperature the same; and there would be no more difficulties, so far as they knew, in going north than previously in going west. The land, as denoted on the chart, had been discovered bit by bit for 300 years, mainly by Englishmen. It was finished up at the extreme north by the Americans. Sir Edward Parry (in 1820) was the first who taught them how to Winter in the Arctic Seas without distress to the crews. He was the originator of Arctic traveling, which had been brought to such perfection by Sir Leopold McClincock; and by that means they were able to a great extent to extend their operations. The ship was merely their home. After once entering the ice she could do little or nothing towards exploring. She was totally dependent on the movements of the ice, which blocked her way and confined her to one spot, or, by the wind blowing it away from shore, and leaving a narrow channel of water, of which advantage must be immediately taken, they hurried on as quickly as possible, until a change of wind brought the ice in towards the land again, and effectually closed the road. Describing the nature of the ice, he explained that salt-water ice, instead of freezing into a glassy surface, went into a kind of white india-rubber substance. There was no such thing as skating on salt-water ice. The wind would crack it and one sheet would run under the other, and this would go on accumulating. Along the shores, with a good gale of wind blowing, the ice would run up, one piece after the other, till it was forty or fifty feet high. He next explained, by the aid of a chart, the Arctic region so far as at present known, and described some of his adventures while on the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. The only navigable season in the year in these regions was the month of August. They broke out of their Winter quarters on the 1st of August, and they were frozen up again on the 1st of September. During this expedition, he said, they were two months getting from Melville Bay to where Sir John Franklin first went—only 500 miles; and it occupied them three weeks to get 200 miles further from that point; and there they were stopped. Former expeditions used to gain step by step about fifty or sixty miles, but Sir Edward Parry made a great jump of about 200 miles and got to Melville Island. On a large stone he established there what he called a post office, and there the expedition in which Capt. Nares served found his records in 1852—thirty-two years afterward. On the 9th of September they were all frozen in, and in a week afterward they started away with their sledges for their Autumn traveling, their object being to search as much land as possible for Sir John Franklin, whereas the object of the present expedition was to discover the land, and what there was of it. He explained that the advantage of Autumn traveling was that if they could carry a depot of provisions 100 miles from the ship in the Autumn, they were able to start from that position the next Spring with full sledges, and therefore increased their distance. A sledge could carry forty-five days' provisions; but each man was dragging a weight of 240 pounds behind his back. In 1820 Sir Edward Parry was out twenty-five days; in 1848, McClintock was out with Sir J. Ross thirty-five days; in 1850 he was out ninety days; and in 1852, in the expedition in which Capt. Nares served with him, he was out 106 days, or three and one-half months. The Autumn season would not allow them to be out more than twenty days, because by the time they came back it was perfectly dark. The expedition in which Capt. Nares served returned, therefore, in the middle of October, after twenty-four days of as arduous work and wretched times as a traveler might wish to experience. Capt. Nares then passed on to Spring traveling, and remarked that, though the weather was then much colder, the work was nothing to be compared with that undertaken in the Autumn. But the latter was very useful in teaching them their work in the roughest school possible, and preparing them for the long journey in the Spring. They encamped on the level snow over the water, the heat given off by the water underneath warming them considerably, and the tent was warmer when spread over the ice than over the land. He next described the interior of the tent, the clothing, &c., and stated that their footgear was the only thing they took off. When they took their boots off they were necessarily damp, and unless they put them under their beds they would freeze, so they lay on them all night to keep them warm for the morning. While on board the ship, taking short walks and retiring to a dry cabin, sealskin clothes, he said, were very good; but as soon as they started on a traveling expedition, having only a common light tent to which to retire, they could wear nothing but flannel and cloth clothes, covered with a light, outer duck suit, which caught the snow. Though some of their officers had served in former expeditions, they had forgotten their experience. They started wearing their skin dress, as during the Winter, but though they were limp enough the first evening, in the morning they found them frozen as hard as boards. It was impossible to put them on, and they were left on the ice for the bears. Capt. Nares next referred to the water-bottle, which was worn inside their dress next the skin. Though the inner side of the bottle was warm, the outer skin froze. A layer of ice collected on the outer side of the bottle, and day by day gradually became thicker, and in a week they were all thrown away. For the present expedition they were trying to cover the bottles with flannel, but these would be just the same. He called attention to the fact that they gradually became reconciled to the want of water, and they merely had half a tumblerful in the middle of the day when they stopped for lunch. This was exactly the experience of all travelers. He mentioned that when the men in his party, on leaving the tent, were offered an extra quantity of either tea or grog, they all chose the tea. On the 4th of November Capt. Nares' party saw the sun for the last time until the 5th of February, after an absence of 93 days. He stated that the coldest temperature of all was 62° below zero, which was equal to 94° of cold, or the same amount of cold as would balance a hot temperature of 126°, and this agreed with the highest heat ever registered. As long as they were on board the ship in calm they could walk about, but immediately there was the slightest wind they were frost-bitten. Capt. Nares next adverted to the discovery of the Investigator's crew, who had been on short allowance for eighteen months, and the feelings of heartfelt gladness which all experienced at the unlooked-for but most providential arrival. After narrating many other adventures, Capt. Nares said his party's second Winter was the Investigator's fourth, and the way the former could laugh at the cold which knocked the latter completely over would be an argument against the possibility of acclimating themselves completely for extreme cold or heat. Some allowance must, however, be made for the condition of the Investigator's crew for want of food. Of course, when they came to Capt. Nares' party they had full rations; the animals they shot they gave up to them; and before Christmas Day they had the satisfaction of knowing that there was not a man left with scurvy among them. The Winter was much the same as the former, only so much more dreary from the absence of land to look at nothing but ice! Besides, they had come to an end of all possible subjects for conversation, and knew each other's history completely. There was little left to talk about, except what they would do when they once returned home, and what they would eat and drink. After alluding to other incidents of the expedition, Capt. Nares said, in conclusion, that in the present expedition it would depend on the favorable or unfavorable state of the ice how far they got north, and where they should leave the depot ships. Should they be so fortunate as to reach latitude 82°, as Hall did easily, (to which they knew the land extended,) they would have every prospect of being able to journey the 500 miles still cutting them off from the Pole. Of course, if there were land there, they could only skirt round the shores. If there were water, one of the ships would be taken up as far as possible. The previous expeditions in this direction had never been sufficiently equipped for travelling. In the last voyage, by the Polaris, no traveling, to speak of, was attempted, and they merely knew that the land extended to some fifty or sixty miles further on without any appearance of it coming to an end. Of course, in the present expedition, they would push as near the Pole as possible, but after the first week in September, one ran the risk of the ship never being actually stationary in a harbor, and unable, therefore, to be made the base of departures for sledge journeys. She might even be drifted by the current ignominiously and helplessly to the southward, perhaps passing the consort, who would necessarily be snugly posted in a protected harbor. However, with God's help, they would do their best, and the meeting might depend on it they would not fail through want of perseverance. [Loud and continued applause.] The warden proposed, and Rev. E. Firmstone seconded, a vote of thanks to Capt. Nares for his interesting lecture, and three cheers having been given for the gallant officer, the meeting separated.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—GREAT BARGAINS offered to-day. Mattings for family use. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

A BARGAIN.—FINE JULES JURGENSEN WATCH, $150. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. Watches and jewelry repaired.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

Investment Securities AND *Defaulted Railroad Bonds,*

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

H. C. Williams & Co.,

NO. 49 WALL ST.

The patronage of Investors and Corporations solicited.

BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 13, 1875.

Sealed proposals, indorsed as such, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, 25th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Seven per Cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$750,000 Assessment and Sewer Bonds (registered) redeemable three years from date.

$125,000 Permanent Water Loan Bonds, (coupon or registered,) redeemable in 1906 and 1912.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the advantage of the City.

S. S. POWELL, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED, W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, GEO. CABOT WARD,
THOMAS DICKSON, ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS LIGHT CO.,
N. E. COR. 4TH AV. AND 16TH ST., UNION SQUARE,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York Mutual Gas Light Company, for the election of sixteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., of that day. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days (10 days) prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1875. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the NEW-YORK AND CANADA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, in this City, on TUESDAY, June 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. HARTT, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 P. M., May 17 to the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..............................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..............................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON,
WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the bond and stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of five Directors of the third class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books of said company will be closed on the 7th day of May, 1875, and reopened on the 8th day of June, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of said company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Milwaukee on SATURDAY, 12th June, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on 22d May, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 21st June at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, May 22, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, for account of whom it may concern, ninety first mortgage eight per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, with all past-due coupons attached.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS OF BANZETT'S IMPROVED LEACH TUB AND IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR RECTIFYING SPIRITS.—In pursuance of an assignment and sale made and entered in the above entitled patent matters bearing date the 22d day of December, 1870, and recorded in United States Patent Office June 7, 1871, I, the undersigned, the Assignee named in said assignment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, the interests and rights conveyed in said assignment as follows: One-half (½) interest in the patent granted to William Banzett, by the United States, for an improved Leach Tub, dated Oct. 13, 1868, and numbered 83,020; and one-third (⅓) interest in United States Letters Patent for improvement in apparatus for Rectifying Spirits, granted to William Banzett as one of the Assignees of L. S. Sneidker, on the 31st day of May, 1870, and numbered 103,790. F. C. BOWEN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 7 Warren st. R. G. RUTHERFORD, Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID W. IVES AGAINST THE MARINE SAFETY COMPANY, of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Superior Court, made in said action on the 6th day of May, 1875, the subscriber, as Receiver in the above suit, will sell at public auction, at the office of Jere. Johnson, Esq., No. 21 Park row, New-York, on the 17th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following patent rights, and all the right, title, and interest of the defendant therein and thereto issued by the United States Government to John B. Stoner, to wit:

One patent for a floating light-house.

One patent for improved float.

One patent for improved life-saving apparatus, and an application for patent for improved life-saving suit or dress, assigned by said Stoner to the defendant, which sale is to be entirely for cash.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1875.

THERON G. STRONG, Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—$60,000 UNITED STATES 6s OF 1881.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

By ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MULFORD MARTIN, deceased, $60,000 United States 6s of 1881, registered, will be sold in lots of from $1,000 to $10,000.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES—FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise, at low rates, in separate rooms. The buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment. Expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., Owners and Managers, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, for furniture, baggage, carriages, light wagons, sleighs, &c., corner Broadway and 47th st.; inspection invited. MORGAN & BRO., proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

FURNITURE.

W. J. GRAHAM,

Manufacturer of
LOOKING-GLASSES
and
PICTURE FRAMES,

82 BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS.

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AS THE OWNER has other business, the stock and fixtures, in whole or in part, of a casket and coffin manufacturing business established some fifteen years. Call or address A. H. HORTON, corner of Clarkson and West sts., lumber yard, New-York.

VALUABLE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR sale at a great sacrifice, containing about 30,000 volumes. Long established. Apply or address immediately, C. SUTTON, No. 129 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE, No. 1,298 3d av., near 75th st. No agents.

DRY GOODS.

A. BURDETTE SMITH HAS DAILY A GRAND DISPLAY of the latest IMPORTED FASHIONS at his "PATTERN BAZAAR," No. 914 BROADWAY, between 20th and 21st sts. All the LATEST PATTERNS constantly on hand; CLOTH MODELS with every pattern; CUTTING and FITTING by experienced artists.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

FINE ARTS.

ART!

JOHN FAULKNER, R. H. A., prior to his departure for Europe, will exhibit his entire collection of WATER COLORS at the KURTZ GALLERY, 23d st. Now on exhibition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRA FULL-BLOODED STOCK.—I HAVE on my farm, near the City, Alderny first premium bull, young, docile, and very handsome; also, three choice family cows, equally blooded, and handsome, and without faults; fine milkers; will make from ten to twelve pounds butter per week. Each for sale less than their value. Such stock is rarely on sale. Address G. B. GURLEY, No. 327 Broadway.

HUGHES & FOSTER,

NO. 51 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK.

Wanted, new inventions to sell on commission. Send for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT ON INVALID—HOUSE-KEEPER, or other position of trust.—By a respectable American Protestant woman, who is a kind, patient nurse; also, a thorough house-keeper; can fill any position of trust in institute or family; has first-class references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av., will be found, as usual, a large number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for city and country; also, coachmen, waiters, &c.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED AND ACCOMPLISHED, also lively and entertaining, desires a position as companion to a lady who is wealthy, somewhat gay, and of the highest respectability; highest references given. Address L. G., Station H., City.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO get a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; has the best of references. Call at No. 482 9th av., near 37th st.

C. JACQUIN BUREAU REMOVED TO NO. 602 6th av., near 36th st., informs employers that they can obtain servants, male and female, of all nations.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH TO employ good faithful competent women and girls at moderate wages, in any capacity, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor; thirty years established.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS COMpanion to a lady about to travel; speaks English and French; reference given and required. Address for three days, Miss K. Bleat, Mott Haven Post Office.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash, iron or do house-cleaning; good references. Call at No. 303 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By an excellent girl; has several years' references from her former employer; is neat, active, faithful; City or country; wages $16; aged twenty-nine. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; would attend and teach a growing child; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and go to the country; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 131 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, nine years' reference from last employer, who is thoroughly experienced in both branches; would like a place in City or country. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CLEAN, HONEST GIRL, at chamber-work and waiting, or nurse for growing children; does not leave her places, and wears neat print dresses; a good worker for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A capable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country preferred. Apply, for two days, at present employer's, No. 5 East 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman, in a private family, as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or assist in washing; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT girl as first-class chamber-maid; understands her business perfectly; is a good plain seamstress; has the best City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, 645 6th av. and 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid in a private family; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or plain sewing; the best City reference given. Call at No. 15 East 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing, or waiting and sewing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman; is a first-class chamber-maid and nurse; also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable widow woman as chamber-maid and laundress; no objection to a private boarding-house; one year's best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 328 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl with good reference; speaks good English; can sew nicely by hand or machine, or will do washing. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRSS.—BY A respectable girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, and has the very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; understands salads, and taking good care of silver, &c.; is neat, quick, and obliging; willing to be useful; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on a lady and go to the country; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 246 East 23d st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, would do washing or waiting or both if required; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A genteel young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 736 8th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or the care of grown children; seven years reference from last employer. Call at No. 227 East 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference; employer can be seen. Call at No. 14 East 48th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, lately landed, to do chamber-work and mind children. Address 512 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chamber-maid; good reference. Call for two days at No. 923 8th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman; is a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes excellent soups; good pastry and bread baker; can get up nice side dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASH AND IRON.—BY A RESPECTable young woman; is an excellent cook, and first-class servant in all the different parts; very highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; neat and obliging; good meat and pastry cook; good baker of bread and biscuit; country or city. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOKS.—BY A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER AS first and second cook in a first-class boarding-house or hotel; Saratoga or Newport preferred; wages, $50 per month; best City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, USEful, good, colored young woman, about thirty; is an excellent cook and thorough washer and ironer; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman; has long reference from well-known City families; makes best of bread, desserts, jellies, &c.; willing to go to the country; is a first-class cook in every respect. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging; would separate; best City reference from last places. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN WHOM WE KNOW AND can recommend for honesty, sobriety, and capability, as first-class cook; would like a place in City or country; makes all kinds of soups, pastry, &c. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. K.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman, as excellent family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, desserts, jellies, &c.; will assist with the washing if required, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; can bone and lard; is a good baker, and makes nice desserts; can furnish excellent references. Call or address No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands English and American cooking; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of French and English cooking; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; gives the best City reference as a professional cook; economical, cleanly, and of a good disposition. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH several years' references; is a thoroughly competent cook for hotel or private house; is reliable, temperate, civil, obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; is a tidy, good girl; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO ENGLISH Protestants, with good references, as cook, chamber-maid, &c.; are exceptionally neat and competent servants; will do all the work between them; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SMART, TIDY WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good bread and biscuit maker; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough cook in a private family or boarding-house; is an excellent baker; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to do the entire washing of a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 160 West 28th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is an excellent cook, washer, ironer, &c., for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; both have first-class City reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

COOK, &c.—IS A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER; would do general house-work; City or country; reference. Call at No. 40 West Washington place, first floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family, as cook; understands meat, soups, bread, pastry; best City references from last places. Call at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; meats, soups, &c., in every style; best reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 166 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl, qualified in cooking, washing, and ironing; wishes a suitable situation in a small American family. Address M. Tonich, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED woman, as cook or laundress with a family leaving the City for the Summer. Can be seen till engaged at present employer's, No. 131 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FULLY COMpetent in all branches; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS PLAIN COOK, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 165 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; excellent baker; would assist with the washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent City references, for either country or City; City preferred. Can be seen 1,233 Broadway French Office.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN WITH GOOD City reference, three years with last employer, to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, &c., and cooks meats and vegetables well; is an excellent laundress; City or country, and no objection to a large family. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO girls: one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 32d st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th St., Corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS dress-maker in a private family; can make dresses over and trim handsomely, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; family not going to the country preferred; best reference. Call or address care Mrs. Crandall, No. 76 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would go out by the day or take home work; walking suits made in the latest styles, at moderate prices; best City reference. Call at No. 259 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES TO make a few more engagements by the week or day; can trim in the latest style, and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply at No. 225 West 23d st., corner 7th av.

DRESS-MAKING. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day; all the latest patterns; perfect fit guaranteed. Address A. D., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—LADIES' AND MISSES' suits cut, fitted, and basted from the best London and Paris fashions, by Mrs. BATSFORD; experience over twenty years in this particular branch; can guarantee a perfect fit. Residence No. 360 West 17th st., near 9th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; perfect fit guaranteed; $2 per day. Inquire in cigar store, No. 608 3d av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants, male and female, for every capacity, at SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, &C.—A LADY, teacher of French and of the rudiments of English, desires a position for the Summer months either as visiting governess or to reside in the family, or as companion to a lady; refers to patrons. Address Mme. Louise, Box No. 327 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuits; is also a good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German young woman; is neat, tidy, and obliging; a very good cook and washer; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman; very good cook, washer, and ironer; understands all the general work of the house; best testimonials; country or City; neat, kind, and obliging. At Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN as housekeeper in a small family or to a widower, or as companion and monthly nurse to a lady, or would take care of a house in the absence of the family; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at her present employer's for three days, No. 111 East 70th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; can make all kinds of nice pastry and jellies; can be highly recommended by last employer. Address B. C. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMan as working housekeeper or in any position of trust; highly recommended. Address Miss R. S., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HAIR-DRESSER. — A FIRST-CLASS HAIR-dresser wishes a few more customers by the month; terms $5. No. 104 East 41st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; is a thorough hairdresser and operator; is neat and tidy; has lived in good families here and in England; eighteen months' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT PERson as lady's maid; first-class hair-dresser, dress-maker, and seamstress, or to take care of an invalid lady; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her business in all its branches; can be recommended from her present employer. Call at No. 19 West 21st st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and good seamstress; operates on machine; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid; dresses hair, and can cut and fit; has many years' references from former employer. Call at the French Bureau, 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE, &c.—BY A GERman young woman, as lady's maid, or take care of growing children; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser. Call or address No. 425 8th av., candy store.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; is highly recommended as superior laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; can fill all the above situations in the best manner; best testimonials; sober, honest, very kind and obliging; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting, gentlemen's linen, French fluting, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place, lady to be seen; City or country; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS A first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; steady and a good and beautiful worker. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH laundress, with best City reference for either City or country, country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing; is capable of any kind of work. Address No. 458 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman, who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has very best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MRS. HARDMAN, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.—Select servants, all nationalities; City, country, boarding-house, hotels; lady attending.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, whom we have known some time, would like a place in City or country; understands the care of small or grown children, and can do plain sewing; has the very best reference from last employer, who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE, &c. — BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 602 6th av., first floor, between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, speaking English fairly, as nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work or be otherwise useful; City or country; is Protestant, but does not object to live with Catholic help; willing to travel. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; speaks good English; is a competent infant's nurse; is also good seamstress, or understands house-work; will go to the country or City; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; several years' experience; best of City references; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up by bottle if required. Apply, three days, at No. 212 East 63d st.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, OR SEAMSTRESS.—By a nice, tidy Swedish girl, with the best testimonials for competency and character; is willing, and kind to children. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTestant young woman, well recommended; is fond of children; a good seamstress; very willing, neat, and a first-class girl; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE, &C.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; satisfactory references. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent to take the entire charge of a baby, or older children; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A COMPEtent nurse; will wait on a lady; has experienced traveling. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 West 56th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW, AS NURSE for young children; can do plain sewing; no objection to the country; has City reference. Call at St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; fully understands the care of children from birth; is a good plain sewer; a nice, fine washer; good City reference. Call at No. 100 50th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR WOULD DO chamber-work and sewing.—By a respectable young girl, who has good reference. Call or address No. 3 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, who is thoroughly competent in bringing up an infant on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS children's maid; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 160 East 5_d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant woman as infant's nurse; has best of City reference; can take entire charge of child from birth, and, if required, bring up by bottle; willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY VALUABLE PROTestant woman as nurse to an invalid, or would travel with a family going to Europe; no objection to children; best of City reference. Address J. M., BOX 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant or small children; best City reference. Call Monday, at No. 693 6th av. Ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, EIGHTEEN years old, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Address A. M., Box No. 311, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS PERfectly capable to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; four years' reference; no objection to country; no relatives. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, daily, at No. 175 East 73d st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Sarah Loman.

PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable English Protestant girl in an English family; experienced; good references. Address No. 230 Erie st., Jersey City, top floor.

SERVANT. — IN BOARDING-HOUSE, PRIVATE family, or hotel; can clean windows, build fires, run errands, and will be generally useful; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED woman, who is a good family seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing in the best style; can operate on sewing machine, and is willing to help with chamberwork or be otherwise useful in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as seamstress and dress-maker; has worked in the first establishments in town; will do light chamber-work, if desired; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 438 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good hair-dresser; will wait on a lady; best City reference. Can be seen at Mme. Golard's No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; or would wait on a lady; has good City references. Call this week at No. 223 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Address B. O. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out two or three days in the week; is a first-class washer, superior ironer and polisher of shirts; or would take washing home; references. Call or address for two days No. 1,248 2d av., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will go out by the day or take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the best reference. Apply at No. 16 Downing st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman; highly respectable and recommended; is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, equal to a man; or will take chamber-maid and waitress; honest, sober, very neat, and kind and willing; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS A first-class waitress; gives two years' City reference from last place; is very quick, tidy, and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; is competent and reliable; can furnish best City reference from last employer; would like the country for the Summer. Call at No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; perfectly understands her business; no objections to the country for Summer; first-class references. Call at No. 453 3d av., near 31st st.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP house-keeping, for a first-class waitress, who can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 38th st., until suited.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waitress; thoroughly experienced in the care of silver; is a good waitress and comes well recommended. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; best of reference; City or country. Call at No. 155 West 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 West 56th st.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, GERman, would like to take care of a house for the Summer, or would go as janitor and janitress; best references. Address L. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG MAN, SIX YEARS WITH HIS present employer, wishes a situation at a moderate salary; for the past year and a half has been cashier and book-keeper; first-class references given. Address E. R. L., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN; willing to make himself generally useful; has six years' City experience as book-keeper, (single entry,) salesman, and collector; understands plumbing materials; terms moderate; security if required; best City reference. Address C. R., No. 300 West 37th st.

BAR-TENDER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BAR-TENDER; understands the restaurant business thoroughly; good reference; City or country. Address C. P. W., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, or Cook and Laundress.—By a man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; man is a good coachman and groom; will milk, help in garden, and make himself generally useful; wife is a very good cook and laundress, and will do general house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of harness, horses and carriages thoroughly, and keeping the above in first-class order; will be found temperate and obliging; ten years' very best references. Address E. D., Box No. 203 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Address B. C., No. 436 6th av., J. Rück's harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce best City reference; no objection to country; willing and obliging. Address Coachman, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD, REspectable character, as coachman or groom with a family to go in the country; best of references. Call or address for three days No. 241 East 29th st., in care of Miss Mary Hayde, for T. H. C.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF experience and capacity; neat and of good habits; willing and obliging; has thirteen years' first-class City reference. Address, for two days, T. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man without incumbrance, as groom or coachman in City or country; a thorough groom and careful driver; first-class City reference. Call or address Coachman, London Harness Agency, 20 East 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINgle man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; good City and country references. Call or address L. L., at Brewster's & Co's., corner 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; is single, and willing to make himself useful. Call on or address John B. Pomeroy, No. 434 Canal st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man of long experience, single, and a Protestant; best of City references. Call on or address Coachman, No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—IS SINGLE, AND UNDERSTANDS the business thoroughly; can milk and will be generally useful; the very best reference given. Address C. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A GOOD groom and careful driver; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Call or address S., No. 355 9th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—MARRIED, no children; aged thirty-two; thoroughly understands both branches; best of City and country reference. Address T., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business; would assist in garden, if required; can milk; good reference. Address F., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st. Can be seen for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE young man; eight years' best of City reference. Call at or address No. 32 East 40th st., for M. F.

COACHMAN.—EIGHT YEARS' CITY REFERENCE. Address J. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; single; age, thirty-six; can be highly recommended; either City or country; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of gentleman's horses, harness, and carriages; careful City driver; willing and obliging; seven years' references from last employers. Address A. B., No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE man; is a first-class City driver, and understands his business in every respect; leaves on account of his employer going to Europe, with whom he has been five years. Call or address No. 272 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; no objections to City or country; willing to make himself useful around a small place; best of City and country references. Call at No. 1,251 Broadway, corner 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH SINGLE MAN; is a thoroughly experienced and competent coachman, either in City or country; also is a good vegetable gardener; can milk if required; best City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman (American) whom he can highly recommend in every respect. Call or address at office No. 46 Cliff st., or S. M. Locke, No. 21 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references. Call or address, for two days, at No. 109 West 18th st.

COACHMAN OR NIGHT-MAN.—BY A RELIable man; understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address Robert, No. 95 Union av., rear, Brooklyn, E. D.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who understands his business; has good reference. Call or address No. 198 Broadway.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE aged twenty-eight; single, strong, and a first-rate worker; can drive, milk, and be generally useful. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT man, aged twenty-nine years, who understands gardening in all its branches, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; has diplomas from Sweden; lived one year in this country; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; also, the care and treatment of horses; can milk; will make himself useful; five years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN gardener, who thoroughly understands all its branches; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address William Gablough, Robins av., East Morrisania.

NURSE. — BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, medical or surgical, desires the care of an invalid; best reference as to ability and character. Address J. M., at St. Luke's Hospital.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-four years, who is a first-rate groom; also, can drive, assist in garden, milk, mow, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET, OR ATTENDANT ON AN INVALID, or Footman.—By a young man, twenty-eight years of age; single; refers to late employer. Address S. D. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

VALET OR WAITER, OR TO ATTEND TO a sick gentleman.—By an Englishman; first-class references. Address N. A., BOX NO. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT SINgle young man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has eighteen months' reference from his last place, (lady can be seen); City or country; is neat and of nice appearance. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and can furnish undoubted reference from last employer; is also willing to make himself useful; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for B.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EIGHTEEN months' reference from last place; is a thorough waiter; several years' experience; trained in Sweden; single; willing and competent; speaks English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman; is competent for his duties; the best City references given; City or country, or to travel. Address N. E., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; understands his business; good reference from last employer. Address G. H., 208 East 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAITRE D'HOTEL in a private family, with his wife as maid; both being very capable and highly recommended; French by birth; no objections to the country; to be together or otherwise. Address A. B., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN A PRIVATE family; has best City reference; willing to go in country. Address D. B., No. 142 Thompson st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE FILLE FRANCAISE pour prendre soin d'un petit enfant et coudre. S'adresser au No. 54 East 61st st., near Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED.—A GOOD AND EFFICIENT cook of middle age, with satisfactory testimonials and references as to character and abilities, is wanted for a small family who reside an hour's ride by horse-cars from the City. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 10:30 and 12 o'clock, at No. 191 Church st., up stairs.

MILLINER WANTED. — A GOOD TRIMMER wanted, to go to Newark. Call at No. 585 Broadway, Room No. 4, between 9:30 and 10:30 Monday morning.

WANTED.—A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN; ONE that understands the care of horses and cows, to work on a farm a short distance in the country. Apply as No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK; wages, $12; City reference required. Apply at basement door of No. 167 West 45th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITRESS; CITY REFERences required. Apply at No. 5 East 27th st., on Monday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT COOK at No. 22 West 17th st.; City references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A BAKery and do plain sewing. Call at No. 624 9th av.

WANTED—AN AGENT IN EVERY CITY AND county in the United States, with $200 to $5,000 capital. Exclusive territory given for the most rapid selling, useful, and inexpensive article ever offered to the public. Energetic men make from $2,000 to $10,000 per year. Apply to BENEDICT & VOSE, No. 99 Chambers st., New-York.

WANTED.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL FOR general house-work; must be neat, good cook, extra laundress, and a fully competent servant; personal reference required; liberal pay; good home; three in a family. Call at No. 66 West 56th st.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, TO TAKE full charge of a little girl six years old; she must be a Protestant, of refinement; capable and trustworthy. Such a person may have an excellent situation by applying, between 1 and 2 P. M., at No. 116 East 19th st.

DANCING.

CARD.—MRS. HLASKO, IN RETURNING HER heartfelt thanks to her numerous friends and patrons, who so kindly appreciated her efforts for the improvement of those placed under her care, respectfully informs them all that her children's class will be continued by Mr. Hlasko during her absence abroad, precisely at the same place as heretofore.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Pacific Mail	40½
1000	do	40⅜
800	do	40½
500	do	40⅝
1600	do	40¾
100	do	40⅞
600	do	41
100	do	41⅛
600	do s3.	41
300	do	40⅞
900	do	40¾
100	do b3.	40⅞
400	do s3.	40¾
300	do	40⅞
100	do	41
100	do c.	41
500	do	40⅞
100	N. Y. C. & Hud	105½
100	do b5.	105½
400	North-western	41
600	do	41⅛
700	Erie Railway	27
2800	do	26⅞
300	do	26¾
900	do	27
300	do c.	27
400	do b3.	27⅛
1500	do	27
300	do s3.	26⅞
700	do	27
700	do	26⅞
2000	do	27
1300	do	26⅞
300	do c.	26⅞
800	do	27
700	do s5.	26⅞
1000	do	26⅞
3400	do	26¾
700	do s3.	26⅝
100	do	26½
1400	do	26⅝
1300	Western Union	77⅛
2100	do	77¼
800	do b3.	77¼
1700	do	77⅜
900	do	77¼
700	Rock Island	104⅛
500	do	104
600	do	104⅛
18	Tol. & Wabash	11⅝
300	do s3.	11⅝
200	do	11½
500	Lake Shore	70¼
700	do	70⅜
10	do	70
200	do	70⅜
600	do	70½
500	do c.	70⅝
100	do s3.	70½
600	do s3.	70⅜
1000	do s3.	70¼
1000	Union Pacific	72⅞
300	do	73
300	do	73⅛
100	do c.	73¼
200	do	73⅜
900	do	73½
200	do	73⅝
100	do c.	73⅝
100	do b3.	73¾
500	do b3.	74
100	do s3.	73⅞
500	do b3.	74
100	do c.	74
300	do s3.	74⅛
1500	do s3.	74¼
900	do	74⅜
800	do	75
600	do	75⅛
100	do b3.	75¼
100	Ohio & Miss	25¾
200	do c.	25⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	124
10,000	U.S. 5-20R., '65.	119½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '55 12.	120⅛
2,500	do	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	121½
10,000	do 12.	121½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	122
10,000	do 12.	122
$5,000	U.S. 5-20R., '67.	122⅛
10,000	do b. c.	122⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R 12.	116⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3.	123½
650	do small.	123⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	124
10,000	do 12.	124⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20R.,'64.	118
35,000	do 12.	118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

4,000	N. Y. S. 7s, B'y, Reg	108⅛
6,000	Va. 6s. con. x mat'd coup	55⅝
5,000	do	55¾
1,000	S. C. 6s, new, J. & J c.	33
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st.	111
3,000	Chic.&Alt.Inc.	103
1,000	C.&R.I.&P.7s.	109¾
3,000	do	109½
5,000	N.J.Cen.1st.C.	105½
2,000	M.&St.P.8s,1st	110
2,000	Chic.&N.W. C. coup. Gold bds.	86⅞
1,000	Chic.&N.W.1st	98½
3,000	Erie 1st	106¼
9,000	Erie 3d	100
1,000	H.&St.Jo 8s,C.	87
6,000	M. & S. 7s,'71.	106⅞
2,000	do s10.	106¾
3,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	103
6,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'87.	102½
1,000	Ohio&M.C.S.F.	39½
6,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	102¾
15,000	do	102⅞
1,000	do	103
5,000	So. Pac. bds. of Mo	81¼
8,000	Un. Pac. 1st	100⅝
19,000	do	100¾
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. br	91½
10,000	do	91¼
1,000	do	91½
1,000	U.P.7s,L.G'nt.	97⅝
2,000	U. P. Sink. F'd.	92½
15,000	do	92⅝
2,000	do	93½
4,000	Alt.&T.H.2dPf.	91
1,000	L.Sh'eDiv.bds.	102
30	Bank of Am b.c.	156
175	Mercantile Bank	108
25	Am. Exch. Bank	118
10	Metrop. Bank	134
100	Quicksilver b.c.	13¼
100	do	14
200	Con. Coal b.c.	48½
12	West. U. Tel b.c.	77½
1400	do s3.	77¾
300	do s3.	77⅛
2425	do	77¾
100	do	77⅜
400	do	77¼
1900	do	77⅝
500	do s3.	77¼
100	do c.	77⅝
100	Am. Express b.c.	64½
50	do s5.	64¼
22	Adams Express	103½
54	Cleve.&P.R.R.g'd.	92½
238	do b.c.b3.	92½
100	N.YC.&H b.c.s3.	105½
24	N. Y., N. H. & H.	144
20	do b.c.	144
245	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar'd b.c.	99¼
100	Pacific Mail b.c.	40⅞
400	do	40¾
100	do b3.	40⅞
200	do s3.	40¾
100	do	40½
400	do c.	40¾
400	do	40⅝
600	do	40¼
500	do	40⅛
700	do	40¼
300	do	40⅜
400	do	40½
200	do b3.	40⅝
200	do	40¾
200	do	40⅞
800	do s3.	40⅞
200	do	41
600	do	41⅛
600	do	41
200	do	40⅞
800	do	40¾
500	do b3.	40⅞
100	do s3.	40¾
400	Chic.&N.W b.c.	41
800	do s3.	40⅞
100	do s5.	40⅞
300	do	40⅞
1500	do	41
500	do b3.	41⅛
510	do	41⅛
100	Chic.&N.W.Pf.b c.	54⅜
100	do s60.	54
100	Erie R'y b.c.b3.	26¾
2600	do	26⅝
500	do c.	26⅝
2100	do	26¾
2400	do b3.	26¾
300	do	26⅞
600	do	26¾
2300	do	26⅝
1500	do s3.	26⅝
1300	do	26¾
300	do	26⅞
100	do s5.	26¾
300	do c.	26⅞
900	do	26¾
500	do s60.	26⅜
100	do s10.	26¾
100	do s5.	26¾
200	do b3.	27
100	do c.	27
400	Han. & St. Jo b.c.	24¼
100	do b3.	24¼
700	Chic. & R. I b.c.	103⅞
100	do	103¾
100	do	103⅞
200	C.,M.&St.P b.c.	36½
100	Chic., M. & St. P. Pref b.c.b3.	58
100	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	11½
100	do b3.	11½
700	do	11⅜
2700	Un. Pacific b.c.	75
500	do	74⅞
500	do	74¾
300	do	74⅝
100	do	74½
200	do	74⅜
100	do c.	74¼
100	do	74⅛
300	do	74⅛
700	do	74
400	do	73⅞
500	do	74¼
300	do	74½
100	do b3.	74⅝
300	do	74
500	do	75⅛
100	do s3.	75⅛
100	do	75⅜
100	do	75½
100	do	75⅝
100	do	75¾
200	do	75⅞
1000	do	76
1000	do	75⅞
500	do	75¾
200	do	75⅝
1200	do	75½
400	do	75½
600	do	75⅜
100	do	75¾
500	do c.	75⅝
100	do	75½
300	do s3.	75⅝
100	do	75¼
1000	L.Sh.&M.So b.c.	70⅛
1500	do	70
500	do	69⅞
100	do	69¾
3600	do	69⅝
2500	do	69½
1500	do s3.	69⅝
100	do	69½
500	do	69⅝
10	do	69¾
1000	do b3.	69½
500	do	69⅜
1500	do	69⅜
300	do s3.	69¼
600	do	69¼
200	do	69¾
100	do	69½
300	do c.	69⅝
2900	do	69⅝
800	do s3.	69½
59	Mor. & Ess'x b.c.	102
100	Atl.&Pac.Pf.b.c.s3.	17
100	do	16⅞
71	Del., L. & W b.c.	119⅞
50	Joliet & Chic b.c.	98
300	Ohio & Miss b.c.	25½
100	do s3.	25⅝
100	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	5⅛
50	Panama b.c.s3.	141
200	do	141

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Western Union	77⅝
1000	do b3.	77¾
400	do s3.	77¾
3200	do	77¾
100	do s10.	77⅝
100	do s5.	77⅝
2400	do	77½
100	do s3.	77½
200	Wells-Fargo Ex	90
300	Pacific Mail	40⅞
100	do s3.	40⅞
100	do	40½
100	do	40⅝
300	do	40¾
100	do s3.	40⅝
200	do	40¾
100	Mich. Central	71½
400	Pittsburg	92½
100	Erie Railway c.	26⅞
600	do	26⅞
100	do s5.	26⅞
800	do	27
500	do	27⅛
1000	do	27
1100	do	26⅞
200	do s3.	26⅞
2500	do	26¾
200	do	26⅞
900	do s3.	26¾
100	North-western	41¼
100	do s3.	41
300	do	41
100	do	40⅞
200	do	40¾
300	do	40⅞
800	do	41
100	Rock Island	104
100	do c.	104
300	Lake Shore	69⅝
1000	do	69½
500	do	69⅜
1000	do	69¼
100	do c.	69¼
400	do	69
500	do	69⅛
3100	do	69
1900	do	68⅞
5100	do	68⅝
600	do	68¾
300	do s3.	68⅝
300	do	68¾
800	do	68⅞
100	Union Pacific	75½
200	do	75¾
100	do	75⅞
1200	do	76
400	do b3.	76⅛
300	do	76¼
500	do	76⅛
100	do	76
100	do	75⅞
400	do	75¾
200	do	75⅝
100	do	75½
500	do	75⅝
100	St. Paul	36⅜
100	St. Paul Pref b3.	58
300	Toledo & Wab	11½
100	Del.,Lack. & W'n.	119⅞
500	Han. & St. Jo. b3.	24⅜
200	do	24⅜
100	do	24½
200	Atlan. & Pac. P	17
200	St. L. & I. M'n. s3.	21½
100	Pac. R. of Mo	53⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	Dis. of Col. 3.65s b. c.	74¼
8,000	Cen. Pac. 1st, S. J. B b.c.s3.	91¼
5	Fourth N.B'k.b. c.	99
10	Conti'tal B'k.b. c.	97
100	Canton Co b.c.	65
100	Con. C'l of Md.b.c.	48⅝
12	do	49
400	Atl. & P. Tel.b. c.	25
100	do	25⅛
300	West. U. T.b.c.s3.	77½
200	do	77⅝
200	do	77¾
1100	do	77⅞
29	Adams Express	103½
6	do b.c.	103½
200	P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3.	40¾
500	do b. c.	40⅞
200	do	41
400	do c.	41
100	do c.	41⅛
400	do	41⅛
1300	do	41
100	N. Y. C. & Hud. River b. c. b3.	105¼
800	Erie R'way.b.c.s3.	26⅝
1000	do	26¾
200	do	26⅞
100	do s3.	26⅞
600	do	27
100	Chi. & R. I b. c.	103⅞
300	T.,W.& W.b. c.b3.	11½
1600	L. S. & M.So.b c.	68¾
400	do	68⅞
100	do b10.	68⅞
500	do	69
500	do	69⅛
1300	do	69¼
500	do	69⅛
500	Ohio & M.b. c.s3.	25½
300	Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c.	17
200	Union Pac b. c.	75¾
100	do b3.	76
900	do	76⅛
25	do s3.	76½
500	do	76¼
100	do b3.	76⅜
800	do s3.	76⅜
100	do	76½
300	do	76⅜
1000	do	76½
100	do b3.	76⅝
100	do	76¾
100	do	76⅞
200	do	77
100	do	76⅞
300	do	76¾
400	do	76⅝
50	Chic. & N.W.b. c.	40¾
300	do	41

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	Del. & Hudson coupon, 1894.	107⅜
2,000	Un. P. S. F	93½
5,000	Un. P. L'd Grt.	97¾
3,000	St.L.&I. M.1st.	92
1,000	Cen. Pac., San Joaq. Branch.	91½
200	At. & Pac. Tel	25¾
500	do	25½
300	N. Y. C. & Hud	105¼
100	Mich. Central	71
200	Pacific Mail	40⅞
400	do	40¾
800	do	40⅝
400	do c.	40⅝
200	do s10.	40½
500	do	40⅝
600	do s3.	40½
500	do	40½
2100	do	40⅜
2300	do s3.	40¼
300	do	40¼
300	do	40⅛
200	do	40¼
200	do	40⅜
500	do s3.	40¼
300	do	40¼
1400	do	40⅛
3000	do	40
800	do	39⅞
2000	do	39¾
600	do	39⅝
2000	do	39¾
900	West. Union s3.	77¾
200	do s3.	77⅝
500	do b3.	77¾
600	do	77⅝
600	do s3.	77½
300	do	77½
100	do b3.	77½
200	do s3.	77⅝
1200	do	77⅝
200	Toledo & Wab	11½
200	Erie Railway	26⅞
1100	do s3.	26¾
900	do	26¾
176	do	26⅝
200	Lake Shore	69
200	do s3.	68⅞
100	do s3.	68¾
1200	do s5.	68¾
700	do	68⅞
400	do	68¾
1000	do	68½
1000	do	68½
1500	do	68⅜
200	do s3.	68¼
2500	do	68⅛
2000	do	68
2800	do	68⅛
100	do b10.	68⅛
600	St. Paul	36
100	do	36¼
100	Union Pacific	76½
200	do	76⅝
100	do b3.	76¾
100	do	76⅝
1000	do	76½
700	do	76⅜
100	do	76¼
300	do	76½
400	do	76⅝
500	do	76½
100	do	76¼
100	do	76⅛
800	do	76
600	do	75⅞
700	do	75¾
200	do b3.	76
200	do b3.	76⅛
300	North-western	40⅞
400	do	40¾
1400	do	40⅝
1000	do	40½
100	do s3.	40⅜
300	do	40¼
200	do	40⅜
100	do s3.	40¼
100	do	40⅜
100	North-west. Pref.	54
200	Del., Lack. & W.	119½
100	do	119¼
105	Ft. Wayne	99½
50	Chic. B. & Quin.	113
100	Erie Railway s10.	26½
700	do	26½
1400	do	26⅜
300	do s3.	26¼
100	do	26⅜
300	do	26½
500	do	26⅜
1800	do	26¼
1800	do	26⅛
400	do	26¼
300	Rock Island	104
100	do s3.	104
200	Ohio & Miss	25½
100	do	25⅜
100	do s10.	25⅜
100	do b3.	25½
500	do	25⅜
100	do s3.	25⅛
400	do	25¼
100	do s30.	25⅛
200	Pac. R. of Mo c.	53½
100	do	53⅝
10	do	54
100	At. & Pac. Pref	16⅞

MONDAY, May 17—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was a favorable exhibit, and shows an increase in reserve for the week of $591,300, which brings the excess of reserve above legal requirements up to $11,740,475. The loans are up $1,796,100, which probably represents the investment of money by the banks in mercantile paper or bonds, as neither the demand for money for speculation or legitimate purposes has required any increase in the bank loans. The sales of gold by the Treasury and the disbursements on account of the public debt have enabled the banks to increase their specie average to the extent of $264,500, notwithstanding the continued export of coin to Europe. The downward turn in exchange on London on Saturday will prevent the further outflow of coin, and unless there is an advance in the rates of sterling, the gold that comes out of the Treasury hereafter will flow into the bank vaults instead of drifting to Europe. An increase of $1,338,800 in the legal tenders is the result of receipts from the interior, and a gain of $4,048,000 in deposits indicates that national bank-notes have also come in to the amount of more than one-half the increase in legal tenders. The circulation is down $124,600, which has no important bearing. The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday as compared with the previous statement, and also with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	May 8.	May 15.	May 16, 1874.
Loans	$283,420,800	$285,216,900	$284,587,500
Specie	10,100,000	10,364,500	27,301,600
Legal Tenders	58,017,500	59,356,300	57,100,300
Deposits	227,873,200	231,921,300	236,395,000
Circulation	20,488,400	20,363,800	26,923,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	May 8.	May 15.	Differences.
Specie	$10,100,000	$10,364,500	Inc.. $264,500
Legal tenders	58,017,500	59,356,300	Inc.. 1,338,800
Total reserve	$68,117,500	$69,720,800	Inc.. $1,603,300
Reserve required ag't deposits	56,968,325	57,980,325	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	11,149,175	11,740,475	Inc.. 591,300

There has been no perceptible change in the monetary situation, and both call and time loans have been made at unusually low rates, the outlook being favorable to prolonged ease in money. The extreme rates for call loans were 2 to 3½ ⅌ cent., and for commercial paper 4 to 5 ⅌ cent. for best names, the supply of which is very small.

The continued outflow of coin to Europe imparted firmness to the gold market, and the price advanced from 115⅝ to 116⅛, the rise being assisted by purchasers for speculative account, and by an advance in the borrowing rate in the loan market to 1-32 ⅌ diem. The decline in exchange, and the withdrawal of a portion of the gold engaged for shipment by Saturday's steamers, led to a reaction to 115⅞ at the close, and a decidedly easier market for cash gold. Foreign Exchange was dull and weaker in tone, particularly late in the week, when the nominal rates were reduced from $4 88 to $4 87 for bankers' long, and from $4 91 to $4 90 for demand bills, while business was done as low as $4 86@$4 86½, and $4 89@$4 89½. The chief cause operating to depress the market, was a fear that another attempt was being make to create a "squeeze" in cash gold.

Government bonds were firm, but the charges were slight, more especially as prices at London were well maintained and the price of gold advanced here. The demand was active to the close. The Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20s, which will doubtless be followed by other calls, as the Syndicate makes progress in marketing the new loan. Railroad Mortgages were active, and the old and well-established issues are still taken with much confidence. A marked exception to the general market was the weakness in C., C. and I. C. bonds, which are still affected by the financial perplexities of the company. In State bonds there were no features of importance, and the transactions were small.

In connection with the stock speculation, the most noteworthy events of the week were the disruption of the negotiations between the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies and the report of President Jewett and Messrs. Johnson & Morgan in relation to the present condition of the Erie road, which, together with rumors of an unfavorable character affecting other stocks, precipitated a downward movement in prices which continued to the close of the week. The effect of the Pacific Mail and Panama troubles was felt, particularly by the Panama stock, which broke from 155 to 138, closing at 141. Pacific Mail declined over 4 ⅌ cent., closing at 39⅝@39¾, the lowest quotations made. Union Pacific was also weak for a time, selling as low as 71½; but on Saturday a sharp demand sprang up for the stock, and the price advanced rapidly to 77, with considerable excitement. Some parties identified with the Panama interest, who had early information in regard to the breaking up of the contract between the Pacific Mail and Panama concerns, and who therefore looked for lower prices for Union Pacific, it is said, sold that stock heavily short, and the late purchases are supposed to have been for their account; to this effect, at least, were the reports current on the street. The decline in Erie, which dropped to 26⅛, against 29¼ early in the week, is easily accounted for by the decidedly unfavorable condition of the finances of the company, as revealed in the report of President Jewett, and the omission of any statement as to the amount of the floating debt in that document. From the reports afloat, it is certain that a full and explicit statement in regard to this floating debt would have been seasonable and acceptable to both the shareholders and the public. Still other causes assisted the depression, among them being the fact that the company has large interest obligations to meet in June, and is behindhand with its pay-rolls. Lake Shore was also very weak, and declined four per cent., selling as low as 68, the decline being undoubtedly caused by the continued competition between the Baltimore and Ohio and the other trunk lines. Western Union declined from 79¾ to 77⅛, having been sold down on reports that the steam-ship Faraday had grappled the direct cable, while Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph on the same information advanced to 25½, after an early decline to 23¼. The North-western and St. Paul shares, Rock Island, New-York Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and Wabash declined 1½ to 2⅛ per cent. New-Jersey Central was strong, and advanced from 108⅝ to 111⅝. Quicksilver Common fell off to 13, the lowest price for a long time past. The fluctuations in the other shares call for no special comment.

In general trade the business for the week was not satisfactory, neither as regards prices nor the amount of goods distributed. Among the dry-goods people there was a further marking down of domestic cotton fabrics, which stimulated business a little in some quarters. The auction sales of foreign goods interfered with business of the importers, as many jobbers and retailers supplied themselves at these sales.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing May 16, 1874.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	116¼	116	115
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅞	116⅝	115¾
U. S. 5-20s. coup., 1867	123⅝	123⅜	120½
American Gold	116⅛	115½	112⅛
New-York Central	106½	104⅞	97⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	103¼	96¾
Pacific Mail	44	39⅝	41⅞
St. Paul Common	37⅝	36	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	59	57¾	53
Western Union	79¾	77⅛	70¾
Union Pacific	77	71½	27⅜
Lake Shore	72	68	75⅜
Wabash and Toledo	12¾	11	36⅞
North-western Common	42	40¼	42⅝
North-western Preferred	55⅛	54	61¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	119⅞	119⅛	107¾
New-Jersey Central	111⅝	108¾	105¼
Panama	155	138	105½
Erie	29¼	26¼	35⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	26¾	25⅛	27⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅞	5⅛	19⅜
Harlem	135¾	135½	128

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	105½	105¼	105⅛	105⅜
Erie	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜
Lake Shore	70½	68	68	68⅛
Wabash	11½	11⅜	11¼	11½
North-western	41⅛	40¼	40¼	40⅜
North-western Pref	54⅞	54	53⅞	54⅛
Rock Island	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	104
Fort Wayne	99½	99¼	99¼	99¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅝	36	36	36¼
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	58	57¾	57½	57¾
Pittsburg	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅝
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅞	119¼	119¼	119½
Michigan Central	71½	71	71	71¼
Union Pacific	77	72⅞	76	76⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24½	24½	24½	25
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
Missouri Pacific	53⅝	53½	53½	53⅞
Panama	141	141	141	143
Western Union	77⅞	77⅛	77¼	77⅜
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	25½	25	25¼	25½
Pacific Mail	41⅛	39⅝	39⅝	39¾
Quicksilver	14	13¼	13½	15
Adams Express	103½	103½	103	103½
Wells Fargo & Co. Ex.	90⅛	90	89	90½
Amer. Mer. Union Ex	64¼	64	64	64½

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	January	$30,161,910
August	32,101,567	February	27,610,811
September	30,343,091	March	27,279,308
October	28,983,335	April	34,618,871
November	23,949,867	May 8	8,567,835
December	24,085,984	May 15	4,550,362
Total			$205,003,015
Total same date, 1874			227,185,517
Decrease in 1875			$22,182,502

The export clearances from New-York of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	January	$16,287,303
August	24,584,859	February	17,709,570
September	21,690,714	March	19,582,162
October	24,285,552	April	18,266,417
November	19,988,235	May 4	4,964,837
December	23,504,786	May 11	3,908,621
Total			$221,127,434
Total same date, 1874			259,595,245
Decrease in 1875			$38,467,811
Gold, May 15, 1875			116
Gold, May 16, 1874			112⅛

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,506,728	February	$4,040,524
August	7,316,397	March	3,361,161
September	2,222,533	April	4,393,348
October	1,614,753	May 1	3,905,370
November	4,448,600	May 8	3,670,352
December	12,497,641	May 15	2,223,115
January	10,119,325		
Total			$62,419,847
Total same date, 1874			37,494,324
Increase in 1875			$24,925,523

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,508,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,339
October	9,055,558	3,466,993
November	6,673,821	5,035,120
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
February	12,031,058	6,332,307
March	10,525,249	2,388,759
April	9,791,633	2,608,387
May 8	2,025,260	2,164,041
May 15	1,878,214	748,961
Total	$109,875,419	$61,607,087
Total, 1874	102,297,289	59,164,105

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	23	Crude Turp., bbls	225
Beans, bbls	391	Tar, bbls	627
Cotton, bales	2,022	Peanuts, bags	40
Copper, bbls	11	Rice, pkgs	51
Flour, bbls	5,425	Butter, pkgs	3,544
Wheat, bushels	20,680	Cheese, pkgs	6,103
Corn, bushels	37,900	Beef, pkgs	10
Oats, bushels	6,300	Pork, pkgs	154
Malt, bushels	650	Cut-meats, pkgs	300
Peas, bushels	2,948	Sugar, bbls	362
Grass Seed, bags	110	Syrup, bbls	10
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Stearine, pkgs	50
Eggs, bbls	2,984	Starch, pkgs	500
Grease, pkgs	20	Tallow, pkgs	13
Hops, bales	13	Tea, pkgs	262
Hides, bales	1,303	Tobacco, hhds	68
Moss, bales	106	Tobacco, pkgs	76
Leather, sides	13,949	Wool, bales	47
Resin, bbls	2,972	Whisky, bbls	327
Spts. Turp., bbls	201		

ASHES—Pots quiet at $6; Pearls dull at $8 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in very moderate request within the range of 33c.@34½c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been selling very slowly, with Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been quite firm, with a fairly active inquiry noted for the leading kinds. Liverpool House Cannel at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5 50@$6; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $4 60@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, with Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.@15c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold, but has been without activity. Stock, 2,164 bags.

COFFEE—Quoted ¼c. lower on Rio, with sales 3,000 bags by the Farnsworth at 16½c., gold. Other kinds quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet for early delivery at about previous quotations. The Liverpool advices have not been favorable, and the export movement has been unimportant. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 293 bales, (of which 165 bales were on last evening,) including 150 bales to shippers, 100 bales to spinners, and 43 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been comparatively moderate, and under the less satisfactory Liverpool reports and the free receipts at the shipping ports, prices have declined ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,900 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 11,400 bales to-day,) with 2,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 16 3-32c.; June, 16 3-32c.; July, 16¼c.; August 16 7-16c.; September, 16 7-32c.@16¼c.; October, 15 25-32c.; November, 15 9-16c.@15⅝c.; December, 15 19-32c.@15 21-32c.; January, 15 25-32c.@15 27-32c.; February, 16c.; March, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; and April at 16 7-16c.@16 9-16c. ⅌ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,022 bales, (including 1,462 bales by railway,) and at all the shipping ports to-day 4,398 bales, against 2,146 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 4,229 bales, (of which 3,508 bales were to Liverpool, 100 bales to Rotterdam, and 621 bales to Bremen).... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,326,928 bales, (including 1,583,294 bales to Great Britain, and 743,634 bales to the Continent,) against 2,583,866 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Middling Fair	17⅛	17¼	17	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate request within the range of from $2 22½@$2 30, currency, for short to full count.

FISH—Business in this line has been on a restricted scale, with prices, however, ruling generally steady. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 75@$6 50 ⅌ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$9 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$6 50; Smoked Herring at 40c. for scaled, and 28c.@30c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring at 75c. ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, since our last, with prices generally quoted weak, though not altered materially. The export inquiry has been less urgent. The sales since our last have been 10,600 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 75; ordinary to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 80@$5 20, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; inferior to very good extra State at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25, delivered; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 40@$6 10; and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour in light demand at former figures; sales, 700 bbls....Rye Flour, unchanged; 325 bbls. sold, in lots. ....Corn-meal, steady; sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been more active at about previous quotations, though ruling weak. The demand has been mainly speculative, and in good part for June arrival. Sales have been reported of 12,800 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, at $1 21½; 24,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., in store, at $1 19; and 3,200 bushels Red Western, for milling, at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Also a few odd lots of ungraded Spring at former figures. And for forward delivery, 70,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (reported as now at Buffalo,) June option, at $1 19 ⅌ bushel, taken on speculative account....New Corn has been in fair demand, partly for export, at about yesterday's closing quotations, with sales reported of 85,000 bushels at 86c.@87½c. for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 87c.@87½c. afloat; 87¾c.@88½c. for very choice do. and Yellow Western; and 90c. reported bid for a small lot of prime New White do., (this description having been very scarce). And of Old Mixed Western, sales have been reported of 6,000 bushels, in store, at 90c. per bushel....Rye, Barley and Malt nominally as last quoted....Oats have been in very light supply, and wanted for trade purposes at a further advance, closing buoyantly. Offerings of White confined to a few car loads. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels, at 77c. for (34 car loads) good Mixed Toledo, with 78 bid, and up to 79 asked for prime Chicago, afloat, and 78c.@80c. for White Western....Feed has been in fair demand and quoted firm, within the range of $24@$33, as extremes, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been offered sparingly, and has been more sought after, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@75c.; Salt Hay at 55c.@65c. ....Rye straw has been in demand within the range of from 60c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ⅌ 100 lb....The week's exports hence for European ports included 11,093 bbls. Flour, 201,236 bushels Wheat, 254,029 bushels Corn, 8,510 bushels Rye, and 14,226 bushels Peas.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 100 bales sold at 2 13-16c., currency. Market dull; quotations unchanged.

HIDES—Have been very slow of sale, with prices favoring buyers; offerings quite liberal. The week's receipts have been 18,251 Hides; sales, 45,480 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 21 lb., at 24c., gold, four months, usual selection; 1,330 Dry Montevideo, 20 lb., at 23c., gold, cash, less 3 ⅌ cent., usual selection; 9,775 Dry Montevideo, 19½ to 20 lb., at 23c., gold, four months, usual selection; 4,960 Dry Rio Grande, sent to tan by importers; 2,000 Dry Rio Grande Ox, 20 lb., at 22c., gold, cash, less four months interest, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande, Cow, 19½ lb., at 25c., currency, sixty days, usual selection; 1,010 Dry Rio Grande, Ox and Cow, 20½ lb., at 21½c., gold, cash, less four months interest, usual selection; 6,200 Dry Bogota, 20 to 22 lb.; 2,800 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb.; 3,475 Dry Mexican 22 lb.; 1,055 Dry Central American, 20 lb.; 3,000 Dry Texas, 20½ to 24 lb., on private terms; 1,925 Dry Western, 20 lb., at 19c., currency, cash; 1,800 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lb.; 1,600 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lb.; 610 Wet salted Southern, 50 lb., on private terms, and 1,400 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 9½c., currency, cash. And to-day, 100 Rio Grande, and 170 Dry Southern, on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 229,000 Hides and 764 bales do., against 116,500 Hides and 725 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations unchanged. An invoice of 123 puncheons Port Spain, has been added to the stock in first hands.

NAILS—Have been more sought after and quoted stronger in price, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing. Stock now well concentrated by recent purchases of odd lots offering in the market.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand since our last, within the range of from $1 90@$2 for Strained to good Strained; $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2; $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ⅌ 280 lb. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls. Strained at $1 90; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 25; and 350 bbls. Pale at $6@$6 75 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been inactive, with last sales of Newbern reported at $2 12½ ⅌ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $2 25 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and rather easier in price, with merchantable at 34c.@34½c. ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported of 125 bbls. New-York pks. at 35½c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been less sought after since our last, with Western, in bags, quoted at $48@$48 50, currency, and City at $44, gold. The week's exports have been 5,123 pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally held with firmness, but has been inactive. Refined has been quoted for early delivery here at 12½c.@12⅝c., and June options at 12¾c.@12⅞c....Refined at Philadelphia at 12½c.@12⅝c., and at Baltimore, 12¾c.@12½c., for early delivery....Crude, in bbls., at 5⅞c.@6c., and in shipping order at 9¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....Naphtha at 9¼c.@9½c. for City.

PROVISIONS—The movements in this line have been on a restricted scale throughout....Pork has been quiet and quoted rather less firm, for early delivery, with sales reported of 200 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 90@$22; with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as in our last. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., June, at $21 75@$21 80, closing at $21 80, with July options quoted at $21 90@$21 95; and 500 bbls., August, at $22 05@$22 10 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in demand at 9⅞c. for City, ⅌ lb....Cut Meats about steady, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Rib Bellies on private terms; 65 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon inactive at unchanged rates; 50 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12½c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been very dull for early delivery, at about former figures, with sales confined to small lots of Prime Western Steam at 15½c.; City do. at 14¾c.@14⅞c.; No. 1 City at 13¾c.; with Refined quoted within the range of 14½c.@15⅝c. ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery the dealings have been quite moderate at somewhat variable prices, closing more steadily. Sales 750 tcs., June, at 15½c.@15 9-16c.; 2,250 tcs., July, at 15⅝c.@15¾c., closing at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c.; with August quoted at 15¾c.@15 13-16c....Beef dull at old figures....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without further important alteration....The exports hence for European ports have been 480 pks. Pork, 979 pks. Beef, 4,406 pks Bacon, 3,708 pks. Lard, 18,875 pks. Cheese, and 158 pks. Butter.

RICE—Very limited dealings have been reported in this line since our last, even in a jobbing way, yet prices have been quoted steady, with Carolina ordinary to choice, quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 50, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in fairly active request, and held with firmness. Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, with Crude quoted 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SKINS—Deer steady but quiet; receipts, 49 bales; sales, 5,000 lb. Puerto Cabello on private terms....Goat inactive and weak in price; receipts, 707 bales; sales, 70 bales Rio Hache and 50 bales Curacoa on private terms.

SOAP—Has been comparatively dull, apart from the jobbing trade, which has been fair, with Castile quoted steady at 8¼c.@8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in generally slack request since our last. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 17½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 37c.@39c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@18c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 10½c.@10¾c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quoted nominal at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good refining stock, but with no movement of importance. Refined dull; quoted nominally unchanged.

STARCH—Has been moderately sought after, with Western quoted at 4⅞c.@5⅞c.; Potato at 5⅜c.@5⅞c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, with Sicily quoted at from $77 50@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ⅌ ton.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of equal to 141,000 lb. sold at 8¾c.@9c. for fair to strictly choice ⅌ lb., chiefly at the latter rate; market steady; week's exports, 150 hhds....Stearine has been dull but steady, with City quoted at 16c., and prime Western, in tcs., at 15⅝c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been more active within the previous range. Sales 1,030 half-chests Green, 3,000 half-chests Japan, 1,400 half-chests Oolong, and 900 half-chests Congou.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet, but quoted firm. Arctic quoted at $1 10@$1 15, gold.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 20 ⅌ gallon. Sales 150 bbls. Stock here estimated at 8,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage for Petroleum has been in good request at steady rates. Vessels suited to the Grain trade have been moderately sought after at late figures. Apart from this, the chartering movement has been slow, and rates have been somewhat irregular. And in the line of berth freights much less activity has been noted, business having been checked in part by the reduced supply of room available, and the firmer views of ship-owners....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 80 tons Leather at 45s.; 800 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 2,500 bxs. Cheese, taken a day or two since, at 35s. ⅌ ton; 75 pks. Machines, reported at 30s. ⅌ ton, measurement; 200 pks. Beef and Pork at 5s. ⅌ tierce and 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and 2,000 Staves on private terms, with Grain room quoted at 6d. ⅌ standard bushel....For London, by sail, 3,000 Staves on private terms; 490 bbls Oil at 30s. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, equal to 150 tons Wet-salted Hides, reported at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. Oil at 30s....For Cork, Waterford, or Dublin direct, an Italian bark, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,350 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d., (with option of Penarth Roads at same rate,) and £10 gratuity....For Belfast or Dublin, a bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 506 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d.; another, 617 tons, hence, with about 4,100 quarters do., at 4s. 9d.; another, 491 tons, hence, with 3,300 quarters do. at 4s. 10½d.; and a bark, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d ⅌ quarter....For the Clyde, a British bark, 287 tons, hence, with Syrup, at 23s. 9d. ⅌ ton....For Havre, by steam, 890 bales Cotton, 1,200 pks. Lard, and 12,000 Staves, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; and 5 tons Leather at 50s. ⅌ ton. The ship with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, mentioned in our last as rumored chartered, gets 4s. ⅌ bbl., for Antwerp....For the Continent direct, a British ship, 1,048 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 350 bbls. Shoe Pegs, and 150 pks. Butter, on private terms; 800 bbls. Resin at 2s. ⅌ 280 lb.; 325 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 35s. for hhds.; and 50 tons Mowers and Reapers at 30s. ⅌ ton, measurement....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ½c. ⅌ lb. for compressed; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lb....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 375 tons, with about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., according to ports; a Norwegian bark, 419 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Drontheim, a German brig, 390 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Barcelona, a Spanish brig, 196 tons, hence, with about 900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Santander, an American bark, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 24s....For Corunna, an American brig, 367 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported at 32s. 6d....For Surinam, an American schooner, about 1,900 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $1,900, currency....For Rio Janeiro, an American schooner, about 320 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at 95c. ⅌ bbl....For the south side of Cuba, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, and back, with Sugar, to a port north of Hatteras, at 50c....For Hayti, a brig and schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $7 50@$8 50....For Martinique, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 25 ⅌ ton....For Matanzas, a brig and schooner, with empty Casks, from Philadelphia, reported at 80c.; a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10; an American brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $9....For Curacoa and back to New-York, an American schooner, 193 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,900 currency....For Havana, an American schooner, hence, with Hay at 90c.; and another with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $10....For Caibarien and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar....For Port au Platte, a schooner, with Lumber, from Annapolis, N. S., at 8....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, reported at 40c. for Sagua....For an English Island, an American brig, with hhd. Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11....For Thomaston, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Bucksville, reported at $8 50....For New-London, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $7....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 50....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $6 50....For New-York, an American schooner, with Mahogany, from Mexico, reported at $11; another, with Logwood, from Jamaica, at $5; a schooner, with Lumber, from Stockton Mills, at $7; another, with do., from Fernandina; another, with do., from Port Royal, and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 50; and another, with Coal, from Richmond, at $1 70.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, May 15.—Market very dull, with no prospect at present of any improvement. The sales of Fleece Wool the past week have been quite limited, comprising some small lots of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 52c.@57c. and Michigan Fleeces at 48c.@52c. There is scarcely any inquiry for fine Fleeces or fine Australian, although prices may now be considered quite low. Holders are anxious to close up stocks, but even if concessions were submitted to, the transactions would not be materially increased; 53c.@54c. may be considered extreme prices for good XX and XXX Fleeces, while No. 1 would sell readily at 57c.@58c., and, if in very good condition, might bring 60c. Pulled Wool still meets with a fair demand, particularly fine Supers suitable to take the place of No. 1 Fleeces. Holders are sold up close, and have not allowed the stock of Pulled to accumulate, as prices are as high now as they are likely to be for some time to come. The break in the Pacific Railroad has interfered with supplies of new Spring California, but some considerable lots are now near at hand. Prices range from 30c.@35c. ⅌ lb. for good and choice lots, the latter being the highest price yet obtained. There has been considerable new Spring sold, to arrive. It is understood to amount to between 460 and 500 bales, but it is not included in the sales of the week. The transactions of the week include upward of 300,000 lb., at 26c.@35c. for Spring, and 18c.@25c. for Fall. There have been sales of Western and other fleeces at 42c.@50c., Combing and Delaine fleeces at 57c.@66c., unwashed Combing and Delaine at 45c.@50c., Scoured at 54c.@$1 05, and Super and X Pulled at 42½c.@57½c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 05½@$1 06; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 03¼; do., regular, $1 02¾, spot; $1 04¾, June; $1 07⅜@$1 07¾, July; No. 3 do., 97¼c.@97½c.; rejected, 87½c.@88c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 72½c., spot; 73¾c. bid June; 76½c. bid July; rejected, 69c.@69½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 63¾c. bid spot; 65c. bid June; rejected, 61½c. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, $1 06½. Barley unchanged. Pork dull and declining at $21 50, spot; $21 45@$21 47½, June; $21 75, July. Lard dull and declining at $15 35, spot; $15 37½@$15 40, June. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull; nominally $1 18. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat weak and easier at $1 04⅜, June; $1 07¼, July. Corn weak and lower at 73½c.@73⅝c., June; 76½c., July. Oats firmer at 64c., cash; 65c., June. Pork dull and declining at $21 35@$21 40, June; $21 65, July. Lard weak and lower at $15 32½, June; $15 52½, July. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 137,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Petroleum steady at 12½c.@12⅝c. for Refined; 9¼c. for Crude in barrels, and 6¼c. in bulk. Clover-seed, 9c.@12c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Timothy, $2 62. Flax-seed, $1 80. Flour less firm; demand fallen off. Sales—500 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; Family at $5 25@$6 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio, do., $6@$6 50; High grades, $7@$8. Rye Flour, $5 37½. Wheat moderately active at $1 40@$1 43 for Red. Rye, $1 10@$1 12. Corn slow at 87c. for Yellow; 86c.@86½c. for Western Mixed. Oats dull at 74c.@75c. for White, and 73½c. for Mixed. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, $22@$22 50. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14½c.; Pickled Hams, 12½c.@12½c. Lard, 14¾c.@15¾c. Whisky, $1 22 for Western. Butter steady, but quiet; New-York and Bradford County Extra, 28c.@30c.; do. do. firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western extras, 23c.@24c.; do. firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls—Extras, 24c.@25c. Cheese—New make, dull and lower; Skins neglected; New-York prime, new, 13c.@14½c.; Western prime, new, 12½c.@13½c. Eggs—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 17c.@17½c.; Western, do., 16½c.@17c.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Flour very quiet; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 50@$5; City Mills superfine, $4 50@$5; do. Rio brands, $6 75@$7; other grades unchanged. Wheat firmer: No. 2 Western Amber, $1 37; Mixed do., $1 36; No. 1 Western Red, $1 37; No. 2 do., $1 36; other grades unchanged. Corn, demand good; Southern White, 90c.; do. Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 86¾c. Oats quiet, firm; Southern, 80c.@81c.; Western White, 76c.@77c.; Western Mixed, 75c. Rye quiet at $1 15@$1 18. Hay firm, unchanged. Provisions dull and heavy. Pork, $22 50@$23. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. for loose; packed lots, 9¼c.@12¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15½c. Lard dull; Refined, 16c.@16¼c.; Steam, 15½c.@15¾c. Butter firm, unchanged. Petroleum nominal, 5⅞c.@6c. Coffee dull, unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 24.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 43 offered, $1 42 bid; sales at $1 42½@$1 43, May; No. 3 do., $1 35, cash; $1 33 bid, June; No. 2 Spring, $1 03¾ bid. Corn steady at 73c.@74c. Oats in improved demand at 64½c.@65¾c. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 28. Rye scarce; $1 05 bid. Whisky firm at $1 20. Pork dull at $21 75; small lots sold at $22. Dry-salted Meats easier; some sales lower. Shoulders, up-country, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, up-country, 11⅜c.; round lots here held at 8½c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 15c. Live Hogs in fair demand; prices unchanged. Cattle firm; the demand exceeds the supply; good Native Steers, $6@$6 12½; fair do., $5 50@$5 65; mixed, $4 75@$5 10; common to fair Texans, $3@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,400 bbls.; Wheat, 29,500 bushels; Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. Canal Freights nominally 9c. on Wheat, asked, to New-York. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat more active; buyers and sellers apart; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, in lots, at $1 16@$1 19; 5,000 White Michigan, on private terms; 500 bushels Hard Western, on private terms. Corn dull; cargoes of No. 2, to arrive, offered at 78c.; sales of 4 cars, on the track, at 80c.; 6 cars, to arrive, on private terms. Oats neglected. Rye and barley, none here. Seeds quiet. Pork quiet at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines, nominally $1 21.

BOSTON, May 15.—Flour in fair demand and prices well sustained; sales Western Superfine at $4 50@$4 75; common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $6 25@$7; White Wheat, Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 50; Southern Flour quiet at $5 25@$8 50; common Extras and choice family fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 75. Corn quiet at 91c.@94c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm, but quiet at 76c.@82c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 20@$1 25. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $26@$29. Receipts—Flour, 4,202 bbls., Corn, 16,582 bushels; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 15.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White Winter; $7 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in light demand; sales of 1,200 bushels White State at $1 37½. One car Extra White Michigan at $1 40; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. Corn unchanged; sales of 1,600 bushels at 88c. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted and $36 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feeds steady; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $27 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake Receipts—Oats, 14,500 bushels; Rye, 11,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,500,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 06; No. 2 do., $1 03; June, $1 04⅜; July, $1 06¾. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 63c. Corn dull and nominally lower; new, 69c. Rye dull and declining; No. 1, in store, $1 08. Barley scarce and excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 32; No. 3 do., $1 16@$1 17. Provisions dull and nominally easier. Pork, $21 50. Prime Lard—Steam-rendered, 16c. Freights quiet and nominally firm; Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 94,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady at $1 30@$1 35. Corn steady at 77c.@79c. Oats steady at 69c.@73c. Rye firm at $1 22@$1 25. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter dull. Pork steady at $22. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, 15¼c.; Kettle, 15½c. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c., spot; 8¾c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 15. Live Hogs steady; common, $7@$7 40; fair to medium, $7 50@$7 75; good, $7 90@$8; receipts, 1,100.

TOLEDO, May 15.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; Extra White Michigan, $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 29½; June, $1 30¼; July, $1 32; No. 1 Red, $1 32; No. 2 do. June, $1 30; July, $1 32. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 77¼c.; Low Mixed, 76¾c.; no grade, 76c. Oats dull and declining; No. 1, 70c.; No. 2, 68c.; White, 69c.; Michigan, 68¾c. Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—16,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 15.—Corn firmer at 91c.@93c. Oats firmer at 74c.@77c. Hay firm; choice, $28 ⅌ ton. Coffee easier; fair to prime, 17½c.@18½c. Corn-meal firm at $4 50. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 64. Gold, 115¾. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: 773 bbls. Pork, 4,150 tcs. and 3,923 kegs Lard, 688 cks. Bacon, 1,093 Hams, 173 cks. Dry-salted Meats, 2,450 bbls. Molasses, 3,000 hhds. Sugar, 13,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bags Coffee.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 15.—Cattle quiet, but firm; Stockers, $3 25@$4 75; common to extra shipping Steers, ranging from 1,000 lb. to 1,500 lb., $5 25@$6 60. Veal Calves, $3@$5 ⅌ 100 lb. Milch Cows, $20@$45; shipments, 4,500. Live Hogs firm and fairly active; receipts, 4,000; inferior, $6 75@$7 25; common to extra Light, $7 50@$7 90; poor to choice heavy, $7 50@$8 25; heavy grades, nominal; shipments, 6,000. Sheep nominally $3@$5 25 for shorn; $5 25@$6 75 for wooled.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn firm at 79c.@80c. Oats firm at 71c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions firm; Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 95; Clear Sides, 12⅜c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 90; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 14c. Prime Lard, Steam Rendered, $15 50; Tierce, $16 31¼; Keg, $16 50. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging firm at 13c.@14c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 15.—Wheat in fair request. Rye steady but quiet. Oats quiet but firm; sales of 1,200 bushels No. 2 Mixed State, in store, at 77c. Corn dull and easier; sales of one car, No. 1 Round Yellow at 90c. Barley dull. Malt active; sales of 10,000 bushels State made from two and four-rowed Seed at $1 40@$1 50, and 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 65, both for cash.

DETROIT, May 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Extra, $1 30; No. 1, $1 27½; Amber, $1 26. Corn steady at 77½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30½c. Resin firm at $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 30 for Hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip, $3 60 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 40.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c. Net receipts, 516 bales; gross, 869 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,375 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 115,380 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c. Net receipts, 312 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 15,543 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 660 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,000 bales; sales, 155 bales; stock, 22,680 bales.

GALVESTON, May 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c. Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 704 bales; gross, 708 bales; sales, 2,137 bales; stock, 38,182 bales.

MOBILE, May 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 88 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,851 bales; coastwise, 266 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 17,334 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, Old, 106¼. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾@25.

2 P. M.—Dispatches from Paris quote Rentes at 64f. 50c.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94¼@94⅜; for the account, 94⅜@94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8d.

LIVERPOOL, May 15—2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 66s. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 6d ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles; 53s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 3,900 bales were American.

LONDON, May 15—Evening—Spirits Turpentine 23s. 9d.@24s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, May 15.—Sugar opened firm, but closed dull; private advices more unfavorable than public; holders too high for buyers; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 15@16¼ reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 17¼@22 reals; Molasses Sugar, 12@12½ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 12@13¼ reals; fair to good Refining, 13¾@14½ reals; Grocery grades, 16¾@17¼ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 433,000 bxs., and 51,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 62,000 bxs., and 14,500 hhds.; exported during the week, 39,500 bxs., and 15,500 hhds., including 12,500 bxs. and 7,600 hhds to the United States. Molasses buoyant; Clayed and Muscovado, 7¼ reals ⅌ keg. Bacon, $43@$44 ⅌ cwt. Butter—Goshen, $80 50. Flour, $31 ⅌ bbl. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $45@$47 50 ⅌ quintal. Lard—In kegs, $42 50@$43 ⅌ quintal; in tons, $47@$47 50. Potatoes, $10@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $27@$30 ⅌ quintal. Honey, 5¾@6 reals ⅌ gallon. Lumber and Shooks nominal. Freights nominal, steady. Spanish Gold, 209½@210; American, 213@214. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 81@82 premium; short sight, 84@86 premium; 60 days, gold, 109@110 premium; short sight, 113@114 premium; on London, 136@138 premium; on Paris, 110@111 premium.

NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY.

MEMORANDUM NO. 2 FROM THE AGENCY—DRAFTS ON NEW-YORK, BOSTON, AND PHILADELPHIA NO LONGER TAKEN FOR NOTES REDEEMED.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The United States Treasurer has issued the following circular:

In view of the risk to which Assistant Treasurers are subjected in collecting drafts, and in the absence of any law requiring them to perform that service for this agency, the Secretary of the Treasury directs that drafts on New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia be no longer accepted in reimbursement for national bank notes redeemed. Payment may, however, be made by deposits to the credit of the Treasurer's currency transfer account in those cities, as stated in Form F. Banks outside of those cities may make the deposits through their correspondents, who may forward the certificates directly to me.

In order to facilitate the issue of new circulating notes by the Controller of the Currency in return for national bank notes redeemed by this agency, the redeemed notes are in all cases delivered to the Controller on the same day that my calls are made. The issue of new notes is under the exclusive control of the Controller, and any inquiry in regard thereto should be addressed to him.

Delays in forwarding new notes to banks are often due to the exhaustion of their new notes in the Controller's hands, and to their failure to order an additional supply in proper season. Banks may avoid such delays by keeping an account of the amount of their new notes in the Controller's hands, and by ordering additional supplies at least sixty days before the exhaustion of previous orders. The cost of printing the new notes is defrayed by the United States.

National bank notes unfit for circulation, may be forwarded by national banks to reimburse me for their notes redeemed, as well as in anticipation of calls, thus saving the express charges on the legal-tender notes, which would otherwise be returned. The packages should be marked "For credit for five per cent. fund."

United States currency and national bank notes, whether for redemption or credit, should always be forwarded in separate packages, properly marked with the amount and nature of the contents, and should be accompanied by separate letters of advice, by both mail and express. United States notes and national bank notes may be forwarded under the Government contract to reimburse me for notes redeemed in any amounts for which the calls may be made. National bank notes for credit in anticipation of calls, as well as for redemption, must be sent in even thousands of dollars. The wrappers of the packages should state whether they contain United States notes or national bank notes, and whether the contents are "for redemption" or "for credit of five per cent. fund." Every remittance of whatever nature should be accompanied by a separate letter of advice.

The Redemption Agency debits national banks with the full amount of their notes unfit for circulation delivered to the Controller, whether the full amount is reissued by him or not. Banks may avoid confusion between their five per cent. and circulation accounts by crediting the Redemption Agent, and charging the Controller with the amount so delivered, and by crediting the Controller on the receipt of new notes. Only notes clearly unfit for circulation are delivered to the Controller for destruction.

The law requires notes fit for circulation redeemed by this agency to be returned to the respective associations by which they were issued, and no other disposition can be made of them. It would not be to the advantage of banks for this agency to send such notes to their correspondents in the large cities, as they would speedily be returned to the agency for redemption.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States and Redemption Agent.

BALLOONING IN FRANCE.

A Paris letter to the London *Daily Telegraph*, dated May 3, runs as follows:

"The balloon called La Ville de Calais filled on Sunday morning at La Villette under great difficulties, rain pouring steadily until shortly before starting. Just as the inflation was about to be terminated, the awkwardness of the men who were weighing down the balloon caused the silk to be rent, and a hole three metres wide appeared toward the car end. There were few among the 500 privileged spectators who did not exclaim at once that it was impossible to start under such circumstances. But Mme. Durnof set to work with a needle and thread, and M. Durnof pasted it over with paper. At 1:25 P. M., instead of at 10 o'clock as had been intended, the balloon rose in the air midst the cheers of all present; the weather, though still very cloudy, had cleared up a little, and a few rays of sunshine lighted up the scene. Besides M. D. De Fonvielle, M. Durof, and your correspondent, the balloon carried, suspended in the ropes, six cages containing small pigs *(cochons d' Inde)* and birds to test the effect of the depression of atmosphere and escape of gas. Rising slowly, after hovering over Paris for about ten minutes, we enter a first stratum of clouds at the height of 850 metres, indicated by M Rédier's barometer. We continue to rise in the midst of more or less dense clouds, which only allow us to see the earth at intervals. At seven minutes past 2 o'clock we reach the altitude of 1,200 metres, and then there is a strong smell of gas. Heat now obliges us to take off our overcoats, as if we were in a vapor bath. At twenty-four minutes past 2 o'clock we are at 1,450 metres; a cold current makes us fall rapidly to 900 metres, the fall producing pain in the ears and deafness. We are over the Forest of Fontainebleau. We throw ballast, but rise with difficulty, owing to dilation of a lower stratum of clouds. Thermometer marks 4° above zero (centigrade.) For the rest of the voyage I subjoin my memoranda:

3h. 15m.—1,800 métres. We continue to rise rapidly, cold necessitating resumption of overcoats. On reaching the height of 2,200 métres we enter a cloud of long prismatic snow-needles. As we rise above this cloud we see the earth through the innumerable flakes of snow, producing, with occasional gleams of sunshine, picturesque effect. Smell of gas becomes again very strong.

3h. 50m.—The barometer marks 2,500 métres. Cold becomes unpleasant, accompanied by slight cramp in knees and hands. An electric battery, taken up by M. Fonvielle, is not of sufficient power to produce any effect upon his system. Durnof and I feel the shock, and are obliged to diminish its power. Smell of gas becomes violent. One of the birds we have brought drops down, apparently stifled. We try to bring it to life again by the aid of the electric battery, but without success.

4h. 6m., height 2,650.—We rise into another zone of clouds, and for the first time see the sky blue. The stratum which we have just left lies at our feet like a sea of cotton-wool, the clouds are irregular and stormy; above horizontal bands of cirrus clouds, like snow mountains under a blue Italian sky. Thermometer has gone down to 3° below zero. Balloon drifting toward the south-east. We hear the occasional bark of a dog, the whistle of a steam-engine, the strains of a regimental band, the church bells, and the chirrup of the birds warmed by the sunshine. But for the greater part of the time the silence is as imposing as the elements which surround us.

4h. 47m.—Height 3,150 metres; more snow; water freezes in glass at 3,200 metres; thermometer marking 4° below zero; sun becomes very hot.

5h. 10m.—3,300 metres. Shade of balloon projected on cloud, surrounded by magnificent halo. Sky is blue overhead.

5h. 23m.—3,500 metres. Smell of gas very slight. Cold very great, but tempered by sun. Cold current sends us down rapidly. We throw ballast, rise, and are caught again by cold-current cloud descending between us and the sun. We lose nearly all the ballast we can spare in struggling against the contrary power of the sun and the cold down-currents.

5h. 50m.—Height, 3,250. We eat with great appetite bread and cheese, and drink coffee.

6h. 20m.—3,800 metres, our greatest altitude; obliged to come down for want of ballast, and on account of the rent in the balloon, which, under the action of the sun, might open again. Durnof effects magnificent descent at 7:10 o'clock, in a field lying fallow close to the village of Creney, five kilometres from Troyes, in the Department of Aube about forty leagues from Paris."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. for ex-parte business. Third Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, J.J.

Nos.
164— —— vs. ——.
119—Wiggins vs. The People, &c.
120—Godfrey vs. The People, &c.
213—Marvin vs. Prentice et al.
214—Walsh vs. Mehrbach.
214½—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
215—Casserly, Rec'r, &c., vs. Narragansett S.S.Co.
216—Fraser vs. Russell & Irwin Manf'g Co.
217½—Pendleton vs. Murray.
218—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
219—Strong, Rec'r, &c., vs. N.Y. L. Mfg. Co. et al.
Nos.
155—Browning, &c., vs. Browning, impl'd.
195—Smith vs. Osborn.
220—Germania Bk. vs. Distler, impl'd, &c.
221—Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
130—The People, &c., of N. Y. vs. Flanagan.
132—People &c. ex rel. Lewis et al. vs. Daly et al.
134—Muller vs. The Mayor, &c.
146—People, &c., of N.Y. ex rel. Hogan vs. Flynn.
149—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
160—Willett, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
980—Mathes vs. Sewall.
1404—Powers et al. vs. Gross.
1414—Platt, Assignee, vs. Mount.
1424—Claflin et al. vs. Quimby.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
1440—Wise et al. vs. Nicholson.
1448—Guardian Mut. L. I. Co. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank New-York.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
1464—Brainerd et al. vs. Scott.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bk.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Company.
1522—Bailey, Receiver, vs. Spofford, Ex'x.
2008—Winterton, Adm'r, vs. Winterton.
2788—The People State of N. Y. ex rel. Floyd vs. Conklin.
1452—Harper vs. Tanner.
1498—Dexter et al. vs. Smith.
522½—People State N. Y. ex rel. Murray vs. Coulter.
1564½—Murphy et al vs. Keese et al.
1206½—Brauer et al. vs. Rancke.
640—Alexander vs. Bruner et al.
1002—Ernst et al. vs. Derr et al.
1003—Same vs. Same.
Nos.
1004—Ernst et al. vs. Derr et al.
1546—Williams vs. Sherwin et al.
1548—N. Y. and B. Trans. Line vs. Beyer et al.
1558—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.
1538—Disbrow et al. vs. Jacobs.
1466½—Cashman vs. Miner
330—Christal vs. Hart.
676—Winter vs. White.
1428—Weed S. M. Co. vs. Kimball.
1404½—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie.
460—Ocean Nat. Bk. N. Y. vs. Walbridge et al.
1787—Bodenhamer vs. Boyd
898—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Sixth Nat. Bank.
906½—George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
994—Mansfield vs. Fisk, Executrix.
1275—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1282—Dun vs. Murphy.
1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
1552—Brown vs. Constantine.
1554—Salmon, Ex'r, &c., vs. Leonard et al.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert et al.
146—Stewart et al. vs. Graham.
2944—Halstead vs. Seman.
1128—Viele, an infant, vs. Darling et al.
846—Viele vs. Darling.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
1213—Cunningham et al. vs. Stokes et al.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
2575—Delaney vs. Mahoney.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
215—First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
69—Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
2791—Searle vs. Searle.
1355—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
2909—Parson et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
Nos.
2601—Tracey, adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
983—Platt, ass., vs. Van Namee, impl'd.
1219—Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer.
1369½—McGuinniss vs. Hotaling.
1281—Coal Spring Iron Co. vs. Pettee et al.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
672—Kelly, adm'r, &c., vs. N. Y. R. R. and Trans. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
22—Stillwell vs. Kelly.
16—Sinclaire Rectifying M. Co. vs. Reford.
25—Ogden vs. Wood et al.
35—Boalt vs. Robinson.
Nos.
23—Hock et al. vs. Halsey, Receiver, &c.
32—Gowter vs. Wilbur.
3—Haas vs. Haas.
21—Prime vs. The Twenty-third Street R.R.Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
834—Muirhead, Assignee, vs. Easton Ins. Co.
835—Muirhead, Assignee, vs. Union Ins. Co.
830½—Muirhead, Assig'e, vs. Home Ins. Co. of Columbus, Ohio.
827—Muirhead, Assignee, vs. German Ins. Co., Erie, Penn.
469—Patten vs. Fiedler et al.
985—Cobb vs. Wood.
2029—Beatty vs. Conner, Sheriff.
585—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
Nos.
1937—Klein vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1257—Carrio, Sur., vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.
1259—Heath vs. Austin.
1281—Firth et al. vs. N. Y. Tap & Die Co.
1621—Seaman vs. O'Callaghan.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Quinn.
817—Reimoun vs. Levy.
995—Smith et al. vs. Michaels et al.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison.
1037—Sanford vs. Flanagan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1194—Hennessey vs. Brennan.
892—Canfield vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
1026—Hartigan vs. Murray.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.
1150—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
1164—Strong et al. vs. Munzesheimer et al.
1726—Sturn vs. Williams.
1036—Roberts vs. Pomeroy et al.
Nos.
1078—Reppller vs. Baxter et al.
792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
404—Hemberg vs. Ismay.
666—Dolz vs. American Sub-Marine Co.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
634—McCourt vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until Tuesday, May 18.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on, No. 281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Adjourned until the first Monday in June, 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
2072—McEvoy vs. Erie Railway Co.
2206—Newberry vs. Meyer.
3203—Jocks vs. Baecht.
2315—Crane vs. Walker.
2323—Thomas vs. Schultz.
2359—Goldberg vs. Hickey.
2257—Wyatt vs. Mahon et al.
3401—Forsch et al. versus Shayne.
3680—Hundt vs. Doellner.
Nos.
3788—Thorp vs. McDonough.
2421—Dixon vs. Heyman.
2422—Anthony et al. vs. Oesterreicher et al.
2425—Mahan vs. Home Machine Co.
2427—Dammenmuse vs. Hintze.
2428—Higgins vs. Wilsdo et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
2113—Spring et al. vs. Beneke.
2176—Metzger vs. Bleecker Street & F. F. R. Co.
2250—Holman vs. Lighthall.
2384—Haggerty vs. Steinfels.
1592—Salomon vs. Lewenthal et al.
538—Storey vs. Crooks.
3735—Hatch vs. Bemak.
3.19—Bremsen vs. Horwitz.
Nos.
3949—Man. & Bld. Bank vs. Horgan et al.
4030—Obersteller vs. Beier impleaded.
2417—Phillips vs. Travis et al.
2418—Cook et al. vs. Gilmartin.
2419—Reichman vs. Marshall et al.
2420—Justed vs. Williams.
2416—Wentworth vs. Cohen.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.
3626—Klemm vs. Hyde.
3818—Hotchkiss et al. vs. Sause.
3223—Newhauser vs. Green et al.
3523—Ilsley et al. vs. Miller.
4208—Sherman vs. Metropolitan National Bank.
3827—Mason vs Oppenheimer.
Nos.
3967—Carpenter versus George.
3684—McGaughen versus West.
2270—Devlin vs. Butler.
3429—Wilson vs. L. I. R. Co.
3007—Henderson vs. Fullerton.
3275—Salomon vs. Kassel.
3753—Gates et al. vs. Barty et al.
3031—Kenyon vs. McManus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Jeremiah O'Connor, arson.
Ellen Deacon, robbery.
Jennie Halpin, Elizabeth Higgins, James G. Santer, and John McKeon, burglary.
John Clary, burglary.
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
Ann Connelly, grand larceny.
Peter Bay and Henry Zschwitz, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.
Frederick A. Goodall, false pretense.
John Murphy, petit larceny.

CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, MAY 18.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Daly, C. J.—Larremore and Robinson, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
4—Davis et al. vs. Am. So. for Prev. of Cruelty to Animals, &c.
19—Coe vs. Cassidy, Survivor.
35—Herring, Survivor, &c., vs. Mortimer, Jr., ex'r.
38—Strow, &c., vs. Griswold.
43—Leavy vs. Gardner.
46½—Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.
75—Rosenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.
Nos.
87—Sheehy vs. Tomlinson.
67—Sanderson vs. Peabody et al.
73—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
58—Grinnell vs. Kirtland et al.
59—Gallet vs. Nichols.
60—Johnson vs. Judkins.
74—Sparks vs. The Mayor, &c.
96—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
80—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.

LARGE BEQUESTS BY A CINCINNATIAN.

The will of the late Charles Bodman, which has just been admitted to probate in Cincinnati, disposes of his property as follows: To Theresa Korber, of Cologne, Germany, for attending to him during the different periods of his sicknesses, $50,000; to the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, $25,000; to the English Orphan Asylum, $25,000; to the German Catholic Orphan Asylum, $25,000; to the Society of Natural History, $50,000. The balance of his property, both real and personal, including his horses, furniture, watches, diamonds, pictures, and whatever there may be left, the deceased bequeaths to his partner in business, H. H. Hoffman, Esq. This last bequest, it is thought will amount to $300,000 or $400,000.

VIRGINIA.

CONVENTIONS AND COUNCILS TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL—THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE BRITISH SETTLERS' MEETING—MISFORTUNE OF A FINANCIER—THE STATUE OF STONEWALL JACKSON—MECHLENBURG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 13, 1875.

Richmond will soon be crowded with delegates and visitors to attend on the sessions of the Episcopal Council of Virginia and the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America. The former will assemble here on the 19th and the latter on the 26th instant. Each will probably sit for at least four days. The council is the highest ecclesiastical body of its denomination in the State, and its delegates are both clerical and lay. Bishop Johns will preside. It is believed that some important questions will arise at this session of the body; but there is no likelihood of much internal dissension, as the Episcopalians of Virginia are eminently and almost unanimously conservative, and eschew ritualism and other isms. Dr. Cummins' movement has caused some trouble within the past year, during which an Episcopal rector of Petersburg, Va., and another of Wheeling, West Va., have withdrawn to follow his teachings. A remarkable proposition in regard to the troubles existing in the Church of the United States has recently been made in the *Southern Churchman*, published at Alexandria, Va., and it is no less than that, in view of these troubles and the perpetual agitation which issues from them, the Episcopal Church of Virginia should separate from all connection with the general body and establish itself as an independent autonomy. Although this was seriously urged by this paper, it is hardly likely to be done by the council, or to be even seriously considered by it.

EPISCOPAL STRENGTH IN VIRGINIA.

The Episcopalians are still a strong, wealthy, and influential body in this city and State, although not now the power they once were when the Episcopalian was the State Church. The Baptists and Methodists outnumber them, but both Baptists and Methodists are now making public outcry in their journals that the Episcopalians engross nearly all the offices in the State, including the control of the universities, asylums, &c. There are eight Episcopal churches and one chapel in this city, one Church—St. Philip's, on Leigh street, corner of St. James, Rev. Isaac T. Cooley, Pastor—being for colored people. The others are Christ Church, Washington street, corner of Seventeenth, Rev. Dallas Tucker, (a grandson of George M. Dallas,) Rector; Grace Church, Main street, corner of Fousbee; Monumental, Broad street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, Rev. George Woodbridge, D. D., Rector: St. James', Marshall street, corner of Fifth, Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D. D., Rector; St. James' Chapel, Laurel street, near Main; St. John's Church, the oldest in the city, wherein Patrick Henry made his famous liberty or death speech, is located on Church Hill, Broad street, corner of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Rev. Henry Wall, D. D., Rector; St. Paul's, Grace street, corner of Ninth, Rev. Charles Minnigerode, D. D., Rector; and St. Mark's, corner of Fourth and Leigh streets, Rev. T. G. Dashiell, Rector. These churches have several charitable institutions in their charge. Abundant arrangements have been made to take care of the delegates to the council, and all others who may attend.

THE BRITISH SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Intervening between the Council and the Convention comes the annual celebration of the British Settlers' Association, of Virginia, which was incorporated by act of Assembly, at last session. Special divine service for the Association will be held at Monument Episcopal Church on Sunday, May 23; on the 24th the birthday of Queen Victoria will be celebrated; the annual meeting will take place, also a general banquet, and on the 25th there will be races and a concert.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS' INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, is expected to bring at least 600 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, and adequate preparations are being made, under the direction of our Young Men's Christian Association, to give them all hospitable welcome and pleasant accommodations. At the appeal of the Young Men's Christian Association all the churches of every denomination except the Jewish and Catholic have appointed committees of ladies and gentlemen to provide in advance for all who may come, and these committees are performing their duties with zeal and diligence, especially the ladies. As an evidence of the spirit actuating this Christian community, I will quote the following from the circular addressed by our Young Men's Christian Association to the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces:

> "DEAR BRETHREN: The circular of the International Executive Committee has announced that the twentieth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations will be held in this city on the 26th of May. We renew the invitation given by our Association at the last convention, and promise for all a warm Christian welcome. As the last convention, which was held in a Southern State, was on the eve of a great fratricidal war between the North and the South, so this convention in the capital of the Old Dominion, on the eve of the centennial celebration of our country's independence, may, we trust, be the harbinger of a peaceful reunion of every section in the enduring bonds of Christian fellowship and love. Let us 'reunite in the cordial bonds of one harmonious brotherhood.' Nothing can do more to revive our former devotion to the Union of our fathers and to strengthen the bonds of affection between the North and the South, the East and the West, than the co-operation of every Christian in the objects of this convention. We meet in the name of the Prince of Peace to take sweet counsel together in regard to the welfare of His Church. All who are interested in these objects are cordially invited to meet with us in person, or, if absent, to unite with us in spirit, invoking heaven's blessing upon this convention. We look forward to this convention with great interest, confidently anticipating a rich blessing to our association and country."

THE PROGRAMME.

The last International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations held here was in 1858, or seventeen years ago. Every effort will be made to so please the delegates, that Richmond may be often the place of meeting. There will be a meeting of welcome at the Second Baptist Church on the 26th after which the delegates will be invited to a reception and collation at Association Hall. At the request of the widow of the late Rev. Henry A. Wise, (son of ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise,) she will be allowed to entertain the guests at the hall at her sole charge. Association Hall is located on the south side of Main street, between Ninth and Eighth, and is of vast capacity. Around the walls are shelved the books belonging to the associations; but these represent only a small portion, and that the worst, of the fine library as it existed previous to the war.

A FINANCIER'S MISERIES.

Mr. J. J. Mackinnon, who came here as the agent and attorney of the "American Bond Funding and Banking Association, (Limited,) London," and who proposed to recapitalize our State debt, on certain conditions, at four per cent. per annum, passed drafts on his hotel-keeper here to the amount of $1,000 before he left, and these were not honored in London. The consequence is that a warrant was sworn out against him, a requisition obtained from Gov. Kemper on the Governor of Illinois, and the result is a telegram to-day announcing his arrest at Courtland, Ill. It is urged that he was working here for others on a contingent fee, who threw him over when he failed to carry his scheme.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S STATUE.

During the last session of the General Assembly of Virginia a communication was received from Mr. J. J. B. Beresford Hope. Member of Parliament for Cambridge University, England, tendering to the State on behalf of a number of English gentlemen, Foley's bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson, upon condition that it be well placed in this city and taken care of by the State. The statue and conditions were accepted by the Legislature, which body appropriated $10,000 to pay for its transportation and pedestal, appointed Gov. Kemper, Gen. Jubal A. Early, and others a committee to attend to it, and invited Mr. Hope to attend the inauguration as the guest of the State. Letters from Mr. Hope have been received by the Governor stating that as the statue is now on exhibition at the Royal Academy of Art it cannot be sent over until this Fall and that for various reasons he cannot accept the invitation tendered to himself. He has also sent several photographs of the statue, taken from different points of view. These are considered to indicate a good likeness of the Confederate General. He is represented as leaning upon a section of stone-wall at his left, bare-headed, his face inclined a little to the right, his right hand upon his hip, his sword under his left arm, and thrown over that arm his military cloak. His costume is that of a Confederate Lieutenant General. These photographs have been placed in the hands of Valentine, a Richmond sculptor, who will design the pedestal. The statue will be placed in a vacant plot of Capitol square, to the north of the Capitol. The vacant plot south of the Capitol is reserved for the statue of Lee, which is to be wrought and erected at some indefinite day in the future.

THE MECKLENBURG CELEBRATION.

The Mecklenburg (N. C.) Centennial excites considerable interest here, notwithstanding the fact that Thomas Jefferson considered the so-called Declaration a fraud. The City Council has appointed nineteen members of the City Government, including the Mayor, as delegates, and the Chamber of Commerce has appointed a hundred or two delegates. Besides, the First Virginia Regiment, or several companies of it, together with the Richmond Howitzers and Battery, are going down to participate in the parades of the occasion, and many citizens will go. Norfolk, Petersburg, and other Virginia cities are also exhibiting a like interest.

AN AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

HOW A PARISIAN JEWELER WAS RELIEVED OF A HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes April 30: Stories of robberies are always amusing for those who have not been the victims. A few days ago a Parisian jeweler was the victim of a robbery to the amount of 106,000 francs, organized with rare audacity and persistency. What at the outset is curious, and really amazes one, is that it is jewelers or money changers who are always the objects of the enterprises, and that these plots, a thousand times revealed, succeed the thousandth and first time. It would seem that as soon as a man becomes a jeweller or money changer he should calculate on being exposed to the attempts of swindlers, and that consequently his first care, his first notion of business, should consist in defending himself against attacks so inevitable. Nothing of the kind. Here is a story of yesterday, the moral of which is obvious and which shows that thieves keep pace with the times and modify their schemes so as to remain on a level with a more refined civilization. A week or so ago, a well-dressed gentleman, accompanied by a young and handsome lady, very elegant and very shy, followed by an irreproachably-attired man-servant, installed themselves in apartments on the *entresol* of an apparently very respectable house in the Avenue d'Eylau. The rooms were completely furnished, the rent—650 francs a month—paid in advance, and they were let for two months. The gentleman, lady, and servant affected a marked English accent, a circumstance which proves nothing as to their nationality, for swindlers on a large scale have long made it a point to imitate foreign accents to perfection, to pass for French in England, for Germans in Spain, for English in France, and for Spaniards in Germany. Costume, manners, gait, and mode of saluting corresponded to their accent. They brought with them numerous trunks, conducting themselves as if they meant to make a long stay. The servant, who expressed himself with difficulty in French, took his meals with the *concierge*, and soon became friendly with everybody. He was thought to have a little curiosity, but appeared much attached and very respectful to his master and mistress, and he was very ready to stand a glass to the servants of the rich houses around. Monsieur and Madame went out a good deal. Shopmen almost every day, brought articles which they had bought and paid cash for. Among these was a jeweler's employe, who brought something or other nearly every day, sometimes a ring, at other times ear-rings, studs, pins, &c. The *concierge* was more and more deferential to his wealthy tenants. He calculated that within a week they must have spent about 8,000 francs. The jeweler alone had supplied them with articles worth 6,000 francs. As, however, the old servant, with his large blond whiskers and his prepossessing air, always stood at the door, as soon as a shopman arrived he politely conducted him to the *entresol* so as to save people the trouble of accosting the *concierge*. Thanks to this the tradesmen—above all the jeweler—did not know but that their customers occupied rooms furnished by themselves. A few days ago Monsieur and Madame treated for a set of diamonds, for which the jeweler asked 112,000 francs, and for which they offered him 100,000 francs. After several visits, Monsieur called and offered 106,000 francs, which was accepted. He wished to surprise Madame by giving the extra 6,000 francs, for she was ill, and he asked the jeweler to send the casket and bill to the Avenue d'Eylau. When the shopman arrived the servant was at the door, and hastened to usher him to the *entresol*. Monsieur was in the drawing-room, which bore traces of Madame having been in it. An old shawl was thrown on a chair, a work-basket was placed near the window, and on a table in the corner bundles apparently of bank notes were in readiness for settling the bill. The shopman entered. Monsieur took the casket, and, begging the shopman to wait, carried it to Madame who was in bed. The shopman waited, looking through two or three amusing newspapers which were on a table beside the couch on which he had been directed to sit. The reading entertained him, but after glancing over the three papers he raised his eyes, and looking at the timepiece, he perceived that it was motionless. Seized with a vague uneasiness, he took out his watch. He had been waiting three-quarters of an hour. He instinctively rushed to the table containing the bank-notes. He began to count them, but perceived that they were only prospectuses. He hurried to the door leading to Madame's room; it was locked. He went from one door of the drawing-room to the other; all were locked. He tried to ring. The bell-pull fell off into his hand. He opened the window and called the *concierge*. The *concierge* had been sent to the Boulevard Malesherbes by the incomparable domestic to get a portmanteau repaired, and his lodge was intrusted to a little girl. He leant over to the street, perspiration on his face, his countenance distorted by the fear of how matters stood; he gesticulated, he cried "Je suis volé! Je suis volé!" Passers-by looked up at him, took him for a lunatic, and laughed. There was nothing to be done but to wait for the *concierge's* return. Three-quarters of an hour elapsed before the *concierge* arrived. The stairs were ascended with some precaution. The unfortunate man was found locked in, and no longer knowing what he said. A thorough search was made. The occupants had disappeared. The neighbors saw them quietly going out with boxes under their arms, bowing politely, and getting into a cab waiting at the corner. They had been gone two hours. The Police Commissary of the district was sent for, put his questions, and sealed up the apartments. They were inspected this afternoon. Trunks were found entirely empty, and a little dirty linen without any mark; in a closet there was a man's hat, without any hatter's address, some false light chestnut tufts of hair, two or three pairs of whiskers of various shades, a beggar's dress, a workman's dress, a lady's old dress, an old shawl, carpeting, and the famous bundles of bank notes. Everything else had disappeared, and the unfortunate jeweler swells the list of victims of his class to similar enterprises. There is no fear of jewelers or other tradesmen learning wisdom from this story, and I have not related it with any idea of giving such dupes a lesson by which to profit.

SPRING IN NEBRASKA.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR THE SETTLERS—THE RAVAGES OF THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE EXAGGERATED.

The following letter from the Land Commissioner at Omaha gives more encouraging reports of the prospects of the settlers in Nebraska, who suffered so much from the grasshopper plague last Summer:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, LAND DEPARTMENT, OMAHA, Neb, May 3, 1875.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, Hollywood, N. C.:

MADAME: Yours of April 20 was duly received. I have forwarded another package of documents, as per request. Please accept thanks for your kindness in distributing same.

To some extent Nebraska is at present under a cloud; owing to the grasshopper visitation of last Summer. The ravages of these pests, however, were greatly exaggerated, and with the aid extended to us our poorer settlers have gone through the Winter more comfortably, and are in a much more promising condition this Spring than they would have been had all our crops yielded in the usual profusion. The Spring is backward, but the earth is in a good state; rains are abundant and the prospects are very favorable. No one need hesitate to come to Nebraska from fear of future disaster. We believe we have reached bed-rock. Shall be pleased to hear from you and to send all the documents you will be kind enough to distribute. Very respectfully, &c.,

O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner.

H. KENNEDY, Secretary.

RELICS OF NELSON'S FLAGSHIP.

The Chatham correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that journal: Some interesting relics have just been brought to light at Chatham dockyard, where the discovery has been made of a portion of the sails of Lord Nelson's flagship, the Victory. They were taken from that vessel immediately after the battle of Trafalgar, and have since laid unthought of in the sail-loft at Chatham dockyard. The most interesting of the relics discovered is the foretopsail, which is in a good state of preservation. The sail is riddled with shot-holes, there being as many as ninety holes made by the shot. Another of the sails—the maintopsail—which is hardly complete, has still the label attached to it when the sail was stored away; and this states that when the maintopsail was removed from the Victory there were as many as sixty holes made by the shot to be counted in it. On the sails may still be seen painted the maker's name—"Miller, contractor, Portsmouth, 1805."

EDUCATIONAL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTES.

Of the 183 students at Wesleyan University, 148 are professors of religion, and of these forty-eight have already received license to preach. The present Senior class numbers forty-five, and of these all but six are professors of religion.

The question of university consolidation is occupying the attention of the Canadians. One of the objections urged against it is that the local institutions are endowed chiefly by funds raised from local sources, and to do away with their local character would be a breach of faith with the donors.

On the 29th ult., Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., recently Pastor of the Brick Church in New-York, and a graduate of Brown University, took the Chair of the English Language and Literature in Princeton, to which he had been elected last Fall, and gave his opening lecture. His subject was John Dryden.

President elect E. H. Capen, of Tufts College, will be inaugurated on Wednesday, June 2. The baccalaureate sermon will be delivered on Sunday, June 6. Our exchanges give the additional information that Mr. Capen is the youngest college President in the United States, and that a new house is to be built for him.

Gen. S. D. Hungerford has just established a scholarship in Hamilton College by the gift of $1,000. The scholarship, which includes free tuition and room rent at Hamilton, is offered as a first prize to that student of the Hungerford Collegiate Institute who shall complete most satisfactorily the college preparatory course; while the college offers as a second prize at the Institute free tuition for Freshman year to the student in that course who is second best.

The Governor of Texas has notified the Directors of the Mechanical and Agricultural College to meet at Bryan on the first Tuesday in June, to organize the college. The Directors are C. S. West, of Austin; B. H. Davis, of Bryan; F. S. Stockdale, of Indianola; Charles O. DeMorse, of Clarksville; E. B. Pickett, of Liberty, and Isaac F. Graves. Gov. Coke, Lieut. Gov. Hubbard, and Speaker Bryan are ex-officio members of the directory.

The following shows the number of students attending the Indiana State University yearly since 1835: 1835, 103; 1836, ——; 1837, 123; 1838, ——; 1839, 64; 1840, 81; 1841, 88; 1842, 115; 1843, 160; 1844, 174; 1845, 198; 1846, 163; 1847, ——; 1848, ——; 1849, 163; 1850, 172; 1851, 167; 1852, ——; 1853, 154; 1854, 136; 1855, 170; 1856, 225; 1857, 231; 1858, 234; 1859, 204; 1860, 196; 1861, 154; 1862, 144; 1863, 171; 1864, 190; 1865, 233; 1866, 296; 1867, 268; 1868, 234; 1869, 204; 1870, 301; 1871, 356; 1872, 368; 1873, 371; 1874, 420.

An Inter-State Educational Convention is to be held at Chattanooga, commencing June 23. President White, of Cornell University; Rev. Thomas Swann, Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board, of Philadelphia; Prof. W. T. Harris, Superintendent of the St. Louis City Schools; H. A. M. Henderson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky; Dr. Barnabas Sayers, of Virginia; State Superintendent Ruffner, of Virginia; ex-President Johnson, ex-Gov. Brownlow, Gov. Garland, of Arkansas; Gov. Houston, of Alabama; Gov. Smith, of Georgia, and Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, will be in attendance.

The *Tablet* gives particulars about the new prizes at Trinity College, to be called the Warner prizes. It says: "By virtue of a recent legacy, the Executive Committee of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry has voted: First, to offer four prizes of $25 each, one to each class in Trinity College, to be awarded and paid at Commencement; second, to limit competition to those who are scholars of the society, or approved applicants; third, to award the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior prizes for excellence in the department of Greek; the Senior prize for excellence in the department of ethics and metaphysics; fourth, to determine the award by the highest marks obtained in the regular recitations and examinations of those departments during the current year."

A meeting of Baptists was held recently in Philadelphia to consider the claims of the university at Lewisburg, Penn., to a more liberal support at the hands of members of this denomination. Rev. J. R. Loomis, LL. D., President of Lewisburg University, was introduced. He made an address, urging upon the Baptists of Pennsylvania the importance of supporting this college. He stated that the next Commencement would be the twenty-fifth year of the institution, that there had already been 300 graduates, and that over 2,000 persons owed all the education they had ever received to this institution. The invested fund of the college now amounts to $125,000, and the real estate and other property is worth $175,000—making the assets about $300,000. It is now desired to raise $200,000 additional, to extend the buildings, increase salaries of Professors, add to the library, provide additional Professors, &c.

The Cincinnati University building now in process of erection, about half way up the front slope of the Vine street hill, is almost ready to receive its roof, and will probably be occupied in September. At present the University classes are at work in the Third Intermediate School-house, on Franklin street. They have already made very fair progress, and in some respects are engaged in studies of a more advanced character than are usually assigned to Freshmen. Prof. H. T. Eddy has charge of mathematics and civil engineering, Prof. F. W. Clarke of physics and chemistry, and Prof. F. D. Allen of ancient language and comparative philology. There are also instructors in French and German, and several additions to the teaching force are likely soon to be made. The courses of study are three in number, one in the classics, one in the sciences, and one in civil engineering. The University is open to both ladies and gentlemen, and to bona fide residents of the city tuition is free.

The Baltimore *American* says of Hopkins College:

"We are exceedingly sorry to be informed, on what we believe to be good authority, that some of the most influential and energetic of the Trustees of the Hopkins University strongly favor an organization upon the post-graduate plan, perhaps something similar to the scheme prefigured in the New-York *Nation* some weeks ago. It is ominous of the fate of the Hopkins endowment to read in the contemporaneous news of the day the circular of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, announcing that the School of Natural History on Penikese Island, the only strictly post-graduate institution in the country, and one in the organization of which the late Prof. Louis Agassiz spent much of his valuable time, is about to 'peter out,' having exhausted its resources, and failing to receive an adequate patronage from that large body of prospective professors of whom we hear so much but see so little. The idea of risking our magnificent endowment in any such experiment as is indicated in the plan proposed is extremely repulsive to us. We confess we are not sufficiently 'progressive' nor 'advanced' in our notions to see anything in the scheme but what is objectionable. There are so many far-fetched catchpenny contrivances in this land of ours already that Baltimore and Maryland might well be excused for contributing one more to the 'demnition total;' but they can scarcely afford to squander in such child's play the only funds they will probably ever have for the establishing of a university. It will be a very hard case if the community has to pay so dearly for the judicial blindness of a few well-meaning gentlemen, misled and egged on by the 'advice' of shrewd professors, who are chiefly solicitous that their own pampered and established institutions should have no dangerous rival."

Cazenovia Seminary, New-York, will celebrate its semi-centennial in July. Cazenovia boasts of having educated 12,000 pupils. The anniversary exercises will begin upon Sunday morning, July 4, with a sermon by Bishop Thomas Bowman, of St. Louis. The evening sermon will be delivered by Dr. Anson Smyth, of Cleveland, Ohio. Monday and Tuesday will be devoted entirely to the regular graduating exercises of the Senior class and of the literary societies. On Wednesday morning the address of welcome to the returning sons of the old seminary will be delivered by George S. Ledyard, the President of the village of Cazenovia. This will be in behalf of the citizens. In behalf of the seminary, Rev. W. S. Smyth, the Principal, will deliver the welcoming address. After an address by Gen. Hawley the memorial speech will be delivered by Bishop E. G. Andrews, of Des Moines. The afternoon exercises of Wednesday will consist of a number of short addresses by Alumni of the institution, among them one upon "The Seminary in its Relation to the Legal Profession," by ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Michigan. "The Seminary in Relation to Educators," by Dr. W. H. Allen, the President of Girard College, and "The Seminary in its Relation to Citizen Soldiery," by Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn. The evening session will be similarly occupied, Judge Andrews and Wirt Dexter being among those who have consented to prepare addresses. A poem will be delivered by Mrs. Sarah Ingersoll Cooper, and a paper entitled "Our Alumni in the West," by Hon. D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, Ind. Thursday's exercises will consist of reminiscences, arranged in five decades, and prepared by eminent graduates. Gen. John Cochrane, of New-York, has been assigned the decade from 1845 to 1855. In the afternoon of this day the grand dinner, beneath the great tent, on the lawn, will take place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LAWRENCE SHUSTER SMITH, Ann Eliza Smith, his wife; Eliza J. Harper, Abraham D. A. Miller, Bank of America, City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania; August Limbert, Louis Limbert, William Geisler, John E. Devlin, William Rose, John M. Sears, Samuel D. Babcock, survivor of Benjamin F. Babcock, deceased, defendants.—Summons—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 20, 1875.

THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the twentieth day of March, 1875.—Dated May 1, 1875.

THOMAS D. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

my3-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN H. POWER, HUGH CASSIDY, and GEORGE H. PECK, against ROBERT M. FUNKHOUSER, Jasper K. Herbert, Millie D. Powers, Edward J. Powers, Charles P. Vannemann, Aletta Du Flon, James A. Jones, and Jennie, his wife, and Milton Pultz.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 65 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1874.

JOHN H. POWER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1874, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.

WETMORE & BOWNE, (substituted,) Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

ap26-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE NASSAU BANK, plaintiffs, against B. F. ALLEN, defendant.—Summons No. 6.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty-days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars with interest from the 8th day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 9, 1875.

H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of April, 1875.

H. G. BATCHELLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ap12-1aw6wM*

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between THOMAS PROSSER, Complainant, and GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Defendants.—On bill, &c.—In pursuance of an order of the Chancellor of New-Jersey, in the above entitled cause, dated March 9, A. D. 1875, the creditors of the Grant Locomotive Works are hereby notified to present to the undersigned, the Receiver appointed in said cause, under oath or affirmation, to the satisfaction of said Receiver, their several claims and demands against the Grant Locomotive Works, within six months from the date of said order, or be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 9, 1875.

CHARLES T. PIERSON, Receiver, Paterson, N. J.

mh22-1aw13wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Administrators.

my17-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES, Administratrix.

mh29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, } Executors.

d14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-1aw6m-M*

HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES, GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Executors.

mh8-1aw6mM*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL KIMMELSTIEL and SIGMUND SELIGMAN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Michael Kimmelstiel and Sigmund Seligman, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, or the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL KIMMELSTIEL and SIGMOND SELIGMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Take notice that pursuant to an order of said court I will sell at public auction, at the corner of Avenue A and 20th street, New-York City, on the 19th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., about one hundred tons of coal and a small quantity of wood belonging to the estate of said bankrupts.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

ABBOTT BROS., Attorneys for petitioning creditors, No. 71 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. GILES et al., against whom, &c.—Notice is hereby given that on a consent filed herein on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1875, application will be made to this court on the 25th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for an order discontinuing the above entitled proceedings.—Dated Jersey City, May 12, 1875.

HAMILTON WALLIS, Solicitor for alleged Bankrupts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, } No. 299 MULBERRY ST.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE IN AND FOR the City of New-York give public notice that it will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) during the month of May for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses for the ensuing year to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York, at the following rates of license fees, which have been established in conformity with chapter 549 of the laws of 1873, viz.:

CLASS 1.—For first-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $250.

CLASS 2.—For second-class hotels, restaurants, saloons, &c., the sum of $100.

CLASS 3.—For all other places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold and drunk upon the premises, the sum of $75.

CLASS 4.—For store-keepers, druggists, and all places where strong and spirituous liquors are sold in quantities less than five gallons at a time and not drunk upon the premises, the sum of $60.

CLASS 5.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, and no strong or spirituous wines or liquors, the sum of $30.

CLASS 6.—For all places where ale and beer only are sold, not to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $30.

CLASS 7.—For all places where wine, ale, and beer only, and no intoxicating liquors, are sold, to be drunk upon the premises, the sum of $50.

The amount of the license fee in each case must accompany the application.

Parties receiving a license will be furnished with a copy of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and a strict compliance therewith will be required.

Attention is directed to the provisions of the law relative to closing on the Sabbath and from 1 to 5 A. M. other days.

No license will be granted to known proprietors of or places used for houses of prostitution, gambling, or any immoral or unlawful purpose.

Notice is also given that a book for the registry of complaints for violations of the Excise laws is open in this office.

No person is authorized to receive any payment on account of this board except at its office and during office hours.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES L. STEWART,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
WM. H. STINER,
Commissioners of Excise.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ⅓ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, and lying above the southern line of the State of Kansas, embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than 160 acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed payment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 2d day of August, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, May 24, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand six hundred (1,600) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace size, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove size, five hundred (500) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, ANDREW J. MATHEWSON, JAMES M. HALSTED, DAVID WETMORE, WILLIAM WOOD, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 27th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 95 Attorney st., for school purposes, including some alterations on premises adjoining.

Proposals will also be received, at the time and place above named, for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN, FREDERICK GERMANN, ANDREW J. CASE, N. S. ROBERTS, M. D., FRANCIS COAN, } Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

Proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for furnishing the Long Island Railroad Company: 800 yards of stone of good quality and size for railroad culvert masonry, delivered at Hunter's Point, or at Greenport, Long Island. Address G. W. N. CUSTIS, Superintendent, Long Island City, N. Y., giving point of proposed delivery, size, and quality.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 19, 1875, for Oil, Soap, Horse Blankets, and other supplies.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF G. SCHMIDT & CO., (established in 1853,) is this day dissolved. New-York, May 15, 1875.

GUIDO SCHMIDT.

The business heretofore carried on by said firm has been transferred to ADOLPH GIRNDT, the former manager of G. Schmidt & Co., who will continue the same at the old premises, No. 18 1st st., for his sole account, under the firm name of G. SCHMIDT & CO.'S SUCCESSOR, (G. Schmidt & Co.'s Nachfolger,) he having assumed all liabilities and obligations of the firm of G. Schmidt & Co., and being also authorized to collect and receive all outstanding dues of said firm.

G. SCHMIDT & CO.'S SUCCESSOR.

New-York, May 15, 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of LINDENMEYR & BRO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. HENRY LINDENMEYR will continue the business, and settle all the accounts of the late firm.

HENRY LINDENMEYR,
JOHN LINDENMEYR,
Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF PULASKI BENJAMIN in our firm ceases from this date.

W. L. STRONG & CO.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*SCYTHIA..WED., May 19|*BOTHNIA..WED., June 2
*RUSSIA....WED., May 26|ABYSSINIA..WED., June 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ......SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER..........May 22 | MOSEL..........June 5
NECKAR..........May 29 | DONAU..........June 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Capt. JOHNSON...Thu., May 20
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER........Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER........Wed., June 16

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK..........WEDNESDAY, May 19, 3 P. M.
CANADA..........WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, May 22, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Egypt, May 29, 11 A. M. | Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN........Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........Sails Saturday May 22, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........May 18, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 19
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, May 22

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, May 20
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, June 3

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 15 and June 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. | VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. | OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO..........May 29, 12 M

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

ALASKA..........June 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED..........TUESDAY, May 18
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS....THURSDAY, May 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. EXTRA STEAMER.

FOR HAVANA, SAVANILLA, and ASPINWALL.

The NEW IRON PROPELLER COLON sails from Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, at 12 noon.

For freight or passage apply on pier.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship [illegible], Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, [illegible] 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS..........May 29.
ETNA..........June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.

ANDES..........May 15.
ATLAS..........June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL PASSPORT Agency.—S. B. GOODALE, Notary Public and Commissioner for the States. No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7. P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:15, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table. [illegible]

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., 9:10 P. M. on Sundays.

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., TO SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenues, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, May 15, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward L. Parris, Esq., as Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold a large plot of water lots, together in size 171.9 by 935 by 539 by 942, lying at the foot of East Seventeenth street, East River, at the north-east corner of Avenue C, for $23,758, to R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee and plaintiff in the legal action. The water rights and privilege of filling in were sold with the property, and at the price noted it went cheap. The plot extends to the centre line of East Seventeenth street. The other legal sale in charge of the same firm, of twenty three-story brown-stone front houses with lots, on West Ninety-second street, east of Ninth avenue, was postponed indefinitely. The sale by R. V. Harnett of property on West Forty-first street, west of Seventh avenue, was adjourned to the 19th inst., and a sale by Joseph McGuire of two houses and lots, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, east of Third avenue, to June 17. No other business was transacted. Concerning the auction at Plainfield, N. J., in charge of A. J. Bleecker & Son, a report will be made to-morrow.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, May 15, amounts to $576,111, as against $669,457, the figures for the previous week.

Lespenasse & Friedman closed a contract on Friday for the sale of the plot of six lots 100 by 150, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-fourth street, for $210,000. The property was bought by a capitalist residing in Havana, who sailed for Europe on Saturday after a few days' stay in this City. The terms of the sale were cash.

J. Thomas Stearns, Real Estate broker, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, reports having sold at private contract the following property there located: One house with plot 100 by 100 on Madison avenue, near Eleventh street, $5,750; one house with plot 50 by 120 on Washington avenue, near Twelfth street, $5,000, and one house with plot 50 by 120, near Tenth street, $2,600.

Mr. James L. Wells has opened an office with Hugh N. Camp at No. 152 Broadway, and is prepared to do business on his own account, either as a broker or auctioneer.

Attention is called to the advertisement in our business columns of the proposed sale of the desirable property known as the Monument Hotel, located in the City of Richmond, Va., which, if not sold at private contract before the 27th inst., will then be offered at public auction.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, all (but three duly noticed) taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) May 17.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 21 by 97.3 by 21 by 100.2, No. 121 White street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 69.8, on Delancey street, north side, 50.3 feet west of Norfolk street.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 85, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 25 feet west of Seventh avenue.

Tuesday, May 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 100, on West Fifty-fifth street, north side, 325 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale of the four-story brown-stone front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 20 East Forty-seventh street, south side, 320 feet east of Fifth avenue; lease dated May 1, 1871, for a term of twenty years, with renewal, the present ground rent being $1,000 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, the three-story brick house, 25 by 40, with lot, 103.1 feet deep, No. 444 West Fourteenth street, south side, 325 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 72.6, on East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 160 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, T. H. London, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 92.6, No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22.2 by 93, on Madison avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Seventy-third street.

By Samuel C. Kreizer, public auction sale of the five-story and basement brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 160 Attorney street, east side, 175 feet north of Stanton street. The house is 56 feet deep, and rents at the rate of $2,400 per year.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 25 by 47.10; 31 by 30.2, on Laight street, north side, extending through to Canal street, 174.11 east of Varick street. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue. Lease dated May 1, 1862, for a term of twenty-one years, with renewals, the present ground rent being $140 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, south side, 195 feet west of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of four lots, known as Nos. 45, 46, 47, and 48, of map of Morris Stebbins' property made by R. Rosa, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By O. G. Bennett, at Valley Stream, town of Hempstead, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, partition sale of a farm of forty acres, with buildings thereon, known as the homestead farm of Peter Paten, deceased.

Wednesday, May 19.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, M. L. Townsend, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick store and tenement, with lot, 25.10 by 100, No. 215 Avenue A, west side, 51.6 feet north of Thirteenth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 25 by 82, on Third avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also, similar sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 59.5 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, 350 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 225 feet west of Second avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by 101, No. 258 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, peremptory public auction sale of 750 choice building lots, located respectively on Ocean Park way, Coney Island avenue, and adjacent streets and avenues, just outside the city limits of Brooklyn—a splendid property. Maps and information concerning terms of sale, &c., can be obtained of the auctioneer, or at the office of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau street, this City.

Thursday, May 20.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Theodore Hinsdale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick store, (with steam power,) with lot 24x65.9, No. 125 Macdougal street, north-west corner Amity street; building covers lot. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25x99.11, with improvements, on East 129th street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 510 East Fourteenth street, south side, 171 feet east of Avenue A, embracing a lot 25x103.3, with one house upon the front thereof, and two buildings in rear.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25x100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of a large plot of land fronting on the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fifty-first street, 275 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Friday, May 21.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 39.11 by 53.8, with improvements, on East Eighty-seventh street, south side, 174.5 feet west of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, on East Thirtieth street, south side, 222.6 feet east of Third avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, north side, with two lots in rear, on One Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, the four lots together forming a plot in size 50 by 199.10.

By Peter F. Meyer, at Mott's Hotel, Far Rockaway, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one hotel, with plot 127 by 197 by 132 by 165, situate on the Cornaga road, north-west corner of Catharine street, in the town named.

Saturday, May 22.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 275 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ———, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 15 by 152, on Fifth avenue, west side, 55.5 feet south of Forty-ninth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, MAY 15.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot under water, and water rights on East River, foot of 17th st., n. e. corner of Avenue C, plot 171.9x935x539x942 .... $23,758

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 13.

Henry st., s. s., (No. 126,) 27.4x99.11; executors of H. R. Remsen to W. Edwards	$12,000
Wooster st., e. s., 180.6 ft. n. of Prince st., 43.2x100; E. G. Brown to J. G. Moffet	20,100
Wooster st., e. s., 223.8 ft. n. of Prince st., 21x100; E. G. Brown to J. H. V. Cockroft	9,900
Eighth st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100; W. H. Moore to J. Hochster, one-half part	8,250
14th st., s. s., 294 ft. e. of 1st av., runs s. 153.5 ft. to n. s. Stuyvesant st., thence e. 29.10 ft., thence n. 137.1 ft. to 14th st., thence w. 25 ft.; F. Rudd, Referee, to S. B. Wortmann	3,000
41st st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; B. F. Paddock to J. J. Kilmer	14,000
28th st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 9th av., 15x98.9; J. Smith to Sarah Rosa	5,000
Same property; Sarah Rosa to Priscilla, wife of J. Smith	5,000
42d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10 av., 25x100.5; J. Peper to H. Breusch	7,000
43d st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; W. Hutstein to J. Baum, one-half part	7,325
53d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; G. J. Hamilton to H. Hahle	60,000
72d st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2; 73d st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x102.2; W. L. Power to W. Lealor	23,000
81st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., runs e. 25 ft., thence s. 102.3 ft., thence e. 25 ft., thence s. 33.2 ft., thence n. w. to point 100 ft. e. of 3d av. 96.11 ft., to beginning; J. Anderson to P. Bohnet	20,000
87th st., n. s., 154.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.11x77.2; B. F. Paddock to J. J. Kilmer	14,000
109th st., s. e. corner Madison av., 20x100.11; G. B. Darley to G. W. Welsh	nom.
Same property; G. A. Boyce (Trustee) to G. W. Welsh	6,000
116th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., 75x100.11; 117th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 50x100.11; Executors of S. Cochran to S. Cohen	11,800
136th st., n. s., 166.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 20x100, Morrisania; Mary A. Barry, widow, to G. A. J. Norman	9,000
Av. C., e. s., 54.2 ft. n. of 5th st., 18.7x75.3; B. F. Paddock to J. J. Paddock	17,000
Jefferson av., s. s., 898.6 ft. w. of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; G. Opdyke to L. Kellerhouse	600
Jefferson av., s. s., 948.6 ft. w. of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; G. Opdyke to Helen, wife of R. Ward	600
Madison av., n. w. corner of 56th st., 25x75; W. A. Boyd to B. Dietz	45,000
1st av., w. s., (No. 953,) 24.8x75; Pauline, wife of E. Von Schoening, to E. Baier	13,300
3d av., w. s., 92 ft. n. of 18th st., 18x60; R. R. Stuyvesant to J. Henney; lease, 21 years, per year	400
8th av., w. s., 66.8 ft. n. of 81st st., 25.6x100; Executors of T. T. Ferris to M. Bird	12,400

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, St. James Hotel, store adjoining entrance; 5 yrs., per yr	$2,040
Oliver st., No. 33; 5 yrs., per yr	1,300
2d av., e. s., 20.11 ft. n. of 115th st., 80x75; 2 yrs., per yr. $4,400 and	4,800

Friday, May 14.

51st st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.5; Executors of S. Cochran to W. McBurnie	$4,600
78th st., n. s., 125.2 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; A. F. Krichers, Referee, to J. F. Pupke	2,100
90th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d av., 83.3x107.4, to beginning, gore; 89th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d av., 11.10x159.2; C. Barrett, Referee, to J. B. Farrell	7,900
124th st., s. s., 334.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x100.11; J. H. Demarest to J. D. Madden	14,000
130th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 75x99.11; 131st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 75x99.11; J. B. Davis to D. L. Rommel	47,000
Avenue A, n. w. s., lots Nos. 213, 214, map, part C. Berrian property; Fordham, 51.4x105.4; J. O. Dykman, Referee, to S. M. Purdy	930
College av., s. e. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Villa place, 50x100, Morrisania; F. V. Hull to Emma M., wife of W. T. Birdsall	4,500
Opdyke av., n. w. corner 3d st., 100x100, Woodlawn Heights; L. Wiles to M. C. Burton	1,500
Willard av., n. s., 475 ft. e. 2d st., 100x100, Woodlawn Heights; L. Wiles to M. C. Burton	1,200
3d av., e. s., 56 ft. n. of 144th st., 56x53.10, Morrisania; J. O. Dykman, Referee, to S. M. Purdy	3,500
11th av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 74th st., 50x100; S. E. Church to Abby A. Steele	20,000

LEASE RECORDED.

15th st., No. 227 West, 8 years, per year	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ADJACENT TO 5TH AV. AND THE GRAND ENTRANCE INTO CENTRAL PARK, ON 56TH ST. AND 57TH ST., (THE WIDE PALACE STREET OF THE CITY.)—The four handsomest parcels of BUILDING LOTS now to be bought; all excavated for immediate IMPROVEMENT. For sale singly or in plots at decided BARGAINS. Easy terms.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.
N. B.—Building materials and labor being low, these exceptionally well-located, excavated lots present decidedly the best opportunity yet offered to secure a FINE LOT CHEAP, and build at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

ATTENTION, SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS.—A fine house, very near Stewart's upper store, 26 feet front, Snug Harbor lease, pays 10 per cent. net; price only $14,000 to a prompt buyer.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester county; also purchases mortgages at lowest rates; principals apply with papers.

A NUMBER OF WEST-SIDE HOUSES FOR sale at greatly reduced prices, from $14,000 up.
J. W. STERN, Broadway and 51st st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS, FOR SALE VERY cheap by the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Now is the time to secure a home in the great central belt of population and wealth, and on the line of the world's highway. 3,000,000 acres in EASTERN NEBRASKA in the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY, the garden of the West. Full information in regard to lands, prices, terms of sale, &c., together with pamphlets, circulars, and maps, may be obtained from all the agents of the department; also, *The Pioneer*, a handsome illustrated paper, with maps, &c., and containing the homestead law. Mailed free to all applicants. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

THE MONUMENT HOTEL, IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property in the very heart of Richmond, at the head of Capitol Hill, at the corner of Grace and Ninth sts., will be sold on the 27TH OF MAY next, by public auction, unless previously sold privately. It offers a rare chance for a great speculation in the capital of the Old Dominion, the rising city of the South. Terms most liberal. A photograph of it can be seen at this office. If he cannot sell it the owner wishes to borrow on it, by the 25th of May, or before, $30,000 for three years, at 8 per cent. Refer to No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

FOR SALE—NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF THE choicest and most desirable residences in Newark, situate on High st., overlooking the city and surrounding country. Street nicely paved, and location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty, surrounded by first-class improvements; house is large and roomy, three-story frame, containing sixteen rooms, heated by steam, and contains every modern improvement; finished in first-class manner, and in perfect order. Lot, 100x200 feet, laid out in lawn and flowers; large quantity of choice fruit. Will be sold low and on very easy terms. For further particulars address
KING & BOND,
No. 791 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEAR NYACK, A GENTLEMAN'S residence, 40x45, two and a half story, frame, slate roof; carpets and window shades; hard-finished walls, frescoed; dining-room, halls, and bath-room finished in hard woods, with all modern improvements; fine barn and coach-house; billiard-room and ice-house; five acres lawn, &c.; will be sold cheap or rented for one or more years at a low rate. Apply to J. R. MALLARY, Nyack, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A house with six bed-rooms, bath, &c.; excellent stable, garden, and orchard; high ground, near depot; free from malaria and mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE.—FURNISHED cottages and country seats, $60 to $300 per month. Unfurnished, $150 to $600 per year. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE—A MOST DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY seat, in Scarsdale, Westchester County; has cost its present owner $45,000. Full particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 160 Broadway, fourth floor.

FOR SALE, LOW.—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, furnished or unfurnished, near Seabright, N. J.; convenient to station, rivers, and ocean. Apply to W. L. TYSON, owner, 36 John st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COTTAGE, completely furnished, on Long Island, forty miles from Hunter's Point; two minutes from depot. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

FARM OF 100 ACRES, GOOD LAND, AT Prince's Bay, Staten Island; ocean and bay view; fine house, barns, and outbuildings; will be sold low. H. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—
NO. 213 EAST 13TH ST.
BY E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.
At public auction, on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Under the direction of E. D. GALE, Esq., Referee,
The four-story English basement brown-stone house, with lot, No. 213 East 13th st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 16.6x103.3.
COUDERT BROS., No. 49 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
Of house and lease of lot
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 18,
At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF FOUR VALUABLE LOTS NORTH SIDE OF 55TH ST., 325 FEET WEST OF 6TH AV.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 18,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers
No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PERemptory SALE

OF

CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON

Ocean Park-way and Coney Island av.,

to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, at public auction,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19,

at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, by J. COLE, Auctioneer.

750

beautifully-located residence lots in the most charming park suburbs of Brooklyn, in the town of Flatbush, nearly adjoining Prospect Park, fronting on the great park avenues, and every way deriving the utmost advantages from city improvements of the highest class, while enjoying an exemption from the burden of city taxes—a saving of four-fifths to holders of these lots.

The tract is ALREADY FINELY IMPROVED. The locality is thirty-five minutes by horse car to Hamilton Ferry, three and a half miles from Brooklyn City Hall, and five miles from City Hall, New-York, equi-distant with Central Park.

The streets and avenues are now settled, having been established by the town survey and adopted as public streets and avenues, and were laid out with a liberal hand, which has given them good width, thus securing permanency as well as uniformity.

The Rapid-Transit Steam Road,

now being laid on Gravesend av., which will be

IN OPERATION IN A FEW WEEKS

to city line, and to Hamilton Ferry within a few months, will pass through a portion of this property, and make it as easy of access as any within two miles of New-York is now by horse car, or twenty minutes to Hamilton Ferry and half an hour to New-York.

The proprietors of the tract are now building a handsome depot structure on the corner of Avenue C and Gravesend av., established as Turner's Station, on the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railway, for the accommodation of passengers and railroad business.

Maps are now ready at the office of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau st., New-York; T. J. NORTHALL, Esq., Attorney, No. 9 Willoughby st., and at the office of J. COLE, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—JAMES HALL, William Brown, Virgil De Escorlaza, and Isaac Bernheimer, Trustees, complainants, vs. JOHN SCHNEIDER and Christina Schneider, his wife, Charles Robinson, and William G. Hawkins, as Assignees in Bankruptcy of said John Schneider, Heyman Meyer, Julius Stich, as assignee of Jacob M. Hertz, Simon Bernheimer, John H. Lewis, Francis Cayhill, and the National Mohawk Valley Bank, defendants.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled cause on the twentieth day of April A. D. 1875, I hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, I will sell, or cause to be sold, at public auction, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets; thence running southerly along Smith street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence westerly and parallel with Meserole street, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Smith street, fifty feet, to Meserole street; thence westerly along Meserole street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Meserole street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet, to Scholes street, and thence easterly along Scholes street, two hundred and twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning. And also all that certain other tract, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the ward aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-westerly corner of Scholes and Smith streets, and running thence westerly along Scholes street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Smith street, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with Scholes street, one hundred feet, to Smith street, and thence southerly along Smith street, one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated at Brooklyn, April 20, 1875.
B. LINCOLN BENEDICT, Special Master,
Corner Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.
Messrs. BLUMENSTEIL & ASCHER,
Solicitors for Complainants, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.
ap26-2aw5wM&Th*

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FORTY CHOICE lots on Jersey City Heights, TUESDAY, May 18, at 2 P. M., on the premises; high ground, fine views, first-class improvements; only eighteen minutes from foot of Liberty street, New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad to Bergen Avenue Station. For maps and free passes apply to L. E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 79 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, two and a quarter hours from New-York, near New-Hamburg Station; location high and cool; unexceptionable for health, beauty, and surroundings; house double, brick; hot and cold water, commodious, well furnished, and decorated; billiard room; graperies, shaded lawns, and avenues of old trees; one of the finest views and most attractive places on the river; terms favorable; for rent or sale. Apply to J. P. CONVERSE, at office of Ripley & Co., No. 32 Pine st.

TOWN GREENWICH—TO LET, FURNISHED—Rent, $400—A beautiful country residence, with three acres of land; one hour and a quarter from the City via New-Haven Railroad and Port Chester; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; house has fourteen rooms and every convenience; well shaded, large stable and carriage-house, kitchen garden, fruit, &c. Apply to EMPIRE COTTON PRESS, foot of West 11th st., or to No. 220 East 14th st.

TO LET.—AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, a furnished house for the Summer; grounds prettily laid out, and running down to the water; fine view of the Sound; good bathing, boating, and fishing; especially accessible for business men by Harlem boats and Port Chester Railroad; one hour from Fulton Market. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 80 Broadway.

SOMERVILLE.—TO LET—BRICK DWELLING, eleven rooms, in perfect order; lot large; fine garden; abundance of fruit trees and flowers; most desirably located; fifteen trains each way daily; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Somerville, N. J.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence, with ten acres of land; fine fruit and garden; one hour from 42d st. depot. For full particulars call on BRANDON & ODELL, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville, N. Y.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE, containing eight rooms; forty miles from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island road; rent, $60 per mouth for the season. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A SMALL HOUSE containing eight rooms; a large garden and fruit trees: three minutes from depot; rent $400. Address M., Box No. 640 Orange, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED—COUNTRY seat at Morristown, half a mile from depot. Apply to JOHN HONE, Counselor at Law, No. 153 Broadway.

FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR.—THE three-story furnished house, No. 222 West 53d st., near Broadway. To a desirable family the rent will be about half rate. Apply to Owner, 141 West 44th st.

TO LET—IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON, a large handsome house, 11 acres of ground, plenty of fruit, &c.; terms very moderate for the Summer. Inquire of HENRY BATJER, 77 Water st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON, A FURNISHED brick cottage by the year or for the Summer; well located; five minutes from depot and steam-boat landing. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.

TO LET.—SECOND STORY AND ATTIC AT NO. 127 Waverley place; just put in perfect order; rent $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—TWO OR THREE rooms for light housekeeping, in a private family; stating terms, must be low; reference. Address MILTON, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WEST-chester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING HIS OWN house, on Jersey City Heights, will let one or two rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen only; house has all modern improvements; delightful situation; only two in family; eighteen minutes from Cortlandt Street Ferry by horse railroad; references exchanged. For particulars, address A. D. L., Box 157 *Times* office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF RE-finement, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room; all modern conveniences and ample closets; to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C. L. S., Box No. 297, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A WIDOW LADY, RESIDING NEAR THE Union Club, will let a handsomely-furnished floor of three rooms and bath room, separate or together, to a party of gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. Address MIGNON, Box No. 303 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NINTH ST., NO. 44., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Double and single rooms to let, nicely furnished, to gentlemen, without board; every attention given for their comfort; terms very moderate.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, with excellent board and attendance; also, hall room for single gentlemen, convenient to Broadway, Sixth, and Seventh Avenue Lines.

NO. 38 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; private family, with few boarders; table unexceptionable; home comforts; terms reasonable; references.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with or without board, where there are very few boarders; location first-class; references.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished large front room, with alcove, in a French family, for two; excellent table; references.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let to gentlemen only, handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast. References exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 21ST ST.—TO LET, FLOOR above the parlors, and a reception room, on first floor, newly and handsomely furnished, without board, to gentlemen. Family private.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 102 WEST.—To let, to gentlemen, without board, two large pleasant rooms; second floor; breakfast served in room, if desired.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—NO. 114 East 19th st.; handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; central and elegant location.

FIFTH AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S, DESIRAble rooms, with or without board; or entire parlor floor, private table if required, in the pleasantly-situated double house No. 45 5th av. Summer prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, transient or permanent, strictly first-class, with board. Also table board for three.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, with good board; also soon, second floor, front; central, quiet, close to Broadway, west. No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS and superior table board can be had at Summer prices after June 15; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE second floor, and other rooms, with board. House and appointments strictly first-class. Apply at No. 57 West 11th st., one door east of 5th av.

NO. 291 5TH AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with the comforts of a refined home, and liberal table.

A FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, HAND-SOMELY furnished, with first-class board, in a small family. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

ROOMS WITH BOARD, FURNISHED TO families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; at No. 5 East 9th st.

ROOMS TO LET—NO. 21 WEST 22D ST.—NEWly elegantly furnished rooms, for gentlemen, without board; references exchanged.

NO. 7 EAST 46TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let to gentlemen; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor to rent at Summer prices. Call immediately at No. 53 Irving place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, TWO OR THREE PLEASant rooms for light housekeeping if desired. Apply at No. 238 4th av., near 19th st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROAD-WAY.—Pleasant rooms, large and small, with board, on the third and fourth floors.

NO. 48 KING ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; gas, hot and cold water; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Terms moderate.

ONE DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, to let, with first-class board, in a family occupying their own house. Call at No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE and single, with first-class board, at Summer rates; references given and required.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family,
At No. 52 West 26th st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON third floor of No. 19 5th av.; connected with the Brevoort House by passage-way.

WANTED.—AT NO. 194 WEST 10TH ST., ONE OR two gentlemen to board, with a pleasant room on parlor floor.

NO. 110 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Very desirable rooms, newly furnished, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, at very moderate prices.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GEN-TLEMEN. Mrs. McCAFFRY, No. 96 Greenwich av.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—SECOND FLOOR—to let, in private house, No. 106 West 20th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, No. 35 West 10th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family or few boarders, with rooms on second floor, between 20th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th avs.; permanent, if suited. Address G. E. S., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TWO HUNDRED BOARDERS WANTED AT Broome Centre, Schoharie County, N. Y., and vicinity, with farmers, among the Catskill Mountains. Write to the parties undersigned for particulars. Post Office, Broome Centre: D. M. Leonard, M. D., William Grant, J. H. Becker, David Houghtaling, Delos Ellerson, and Henry Tibbit's Hotel, or inquire of R. A. SPENCER, No. 59 Prospect place, between 42d and 43d sts., New-York City, or W. F. FOSHAY, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives, and all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling. Terms moderate. Apply to, or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WELL-KNOWN Professor in New-York, desires board in the country for the Summer months, where he can employ some hours in teaching as compensation; highest references as to character and ability. Address F. B., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GREENWICH, CONN.; house delightfully situated on the Sound, five minutes' walk from depot and boat landing; plenty of shade; pleasant rooms; good table; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 43 West 22d st., or Delano House, Greenwich.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR THREE months, on line of Morris and Essex Railroad, between Orange and Madison, for gentleman, wife, child, two and a half years, baby, and nurse; must not be more than five minutes walk from depot. Address, with particulars, S. W., Station C, New-York City.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a handsome residence in the suburbs of the town, can furnish pleasant rooms to four or five adults or other boarders; coach-house, three stalls, and room for man. Address Box No. 1,073.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIVATE family desire a few boarders; high, pleasant location; eight minutes from depot; best accommodations; terms moderate. Address No. 1,159 Mary st., Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT HAVERSTRAW; house and grounds first class; fine view of Hudson River; mountain air; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 38 University place, or at WALL'S residence, Haverstraw.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ELIZABETH.—A PRIVATE family can accommodate four or five adults with pleasant rooms and board; house first-class; high grounds; references. Address C. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBBS' FERRY.—A FEW rooms can be had for month of June; also single rooms by month or season; stable accommodations. Apply at No. 22 East 49th st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR FAMILIES NEAR Red Bank on the Shrewsbury River. Address VAN BRUNT PLACE, Fair Haven, Monmouth County, N. J.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, may be had on reasonable terms by applying at RIDGEDALE HOUSE, Madison, N. J.

ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN ELECtion for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the hospital, No. 8 West 16th st., on TUESDAY, the 18th of May, 1875. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. GOLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

First Hundred Years of the Republic.

THE COMING CELEBRATION.

MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL DEMONSTRATION,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875, AT 8 P. M.

ADDRESSES by Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and other distinguished speakers.

MUSIC by the ADELPHI CHORAL SOCIETY, of Brooklyn; Miss GERTRUDE ORME, Vocalist; Miss ANNIE A. WATSON, Pianist; Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist, and Prof. J. JAY WATSON, Violinist.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
(Late Barnum's Hippodrome.)
P. S. GILMORE .... Director

This vast structure has been converted by an enormous expenditure of money into
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT CONCERT GARDEN IN THE WORLD,
and will shortly be opened to the Public.

Concerts will be given every evening by Gilmore's Band of
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
This Band—which is now the
LARGEST ORGANIZATION OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD,
and will include some of the most eminent Soloists in this country, and several celebrated European Soloists, never heard in America—has been in constant rehearsal for these concerts for many months.

Full particulars of the date of opening and the inaugural programme will be given in future advertisements.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
JOHN KOCH .... Proprietor.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

The proprietor takes pleasure in stating that the Central Park Garden has been remodeled, newly decorated, and renovated.

Every effort will be made to retain for this establishment its present high position as a resort unequaled by any of its kind, either in Europe or America.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS' OPENING CONCERT.

ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS each; Private boxes, $1 and $2 extra. Packages of twelve tickets, $5. Season tickets for single gentlemen, $15; for lady and gentleman, $25.

ROBINSON HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, Grand Opening Night. The most enjoyable Opera, GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English, with an immense cast, a full and complete orchestra. The most famous and the most popular of all Lecocq's works; draws crowded and delighted audiences in Europe and America.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA—IN ENGLISH.

First-class Troupe. Some sense in going to hear this charming Opera in a language you can understand. It has been sung in French and German, now let us have it in English.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla," easy, Berg, 50 cents; "Timbale d'Argent," waltz, Baker, 50 cents; "Far O'er the Sea," waltz, Englander, 50 cents; "Gentle Rosebush," song, Mattei, 50 cents; "Subscriber's Waltzes, Strauss, 75 cents; "Mother, Is the Old Home Lonely?" Blake, 40 cents; "Firelight Fancies," reverie, Wilson, 50 cents; "Flowerets, I Kiss Thee," Balfe, 40 cents. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1875, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATHS OF HOMBURG.
NEAR FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Mineral Springs much resembling those of Saratoga, but more efficacious (in diseases of the stomach and the liver and attacks of the gout.) Unrivaled Summer climate. Sovereign cure in nervous debility. All kinds of amusements. Superb lodging-houses at moderate prices.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.
1872. LELAND HOUSE, 1875.
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(eleven hours from New-York.)

This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 200 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake, and has the most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

SANS SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

This hotel having been refitted and supplied with all the requisites for the comfort and pleasure of its guests, will be open June 1, 1875.

THE NEW BOILING SPRING, "SANS SOUCI," on the hotel grounds, furnishes an abundance of water unexcelled by any of the famous springs of the country.

Price, $3 per day; special rates for week or month; children half price. WM. STOTT, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION.

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

PLAISTED HOUSE, JEFFERSON HILL, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—Situated forty rods from the Waumbek, on the side of Mount Starr King, commanding a view of fifty miles, overlooking White, Franconia, and Green Mountains. The house is new, lighted by gas, and accommodates 100 guests. Hay fever, catarrhal and asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. B. H. PLAISTED, Proprietor, formerly of the Waumbek.

MRS. CREAGH, OF HERRICK CASTLE, Tarrytown, has leased the CLIFF HOUSE, Rye, Westchester County, for the coming season; this favorite resort is on the Sound, one hour from New-York; good stable accommodations, fine bathing, boating, and fishing; open June 1. Parties wishing choice of rooms can apply at No. 34 West 14th st. References exchanged.

GRANDVIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Twenty minutes drive from depot, one and one-half hours by rail from New-York. Location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living. Excellent stabling. Rooms can be secured; also, a furnished cottage, with board, private table if desired, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 45 5th av.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, will open May 20. Liberal arrangements made with families and guests for the season. Daily trips to and from New-York by steamers Seawanhaka and General Sedgwick. Fine boating, bathing, and driving. WEEKS BROTHERS.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

LENOX HOUSE,
NO. 72 5TH AV.
Four elegant suites just vacated, with or without board, on first and second floors.

GREATNECK HOUSE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.—Excellent bathing, beautiful drives in vicinity; eggs and milk supplied on the place; steam-boat Seawanhaka leaves Peck slip at 4, and 33d st. at 4:15 o'clock. Address as above.

FERN HILL—FAMILY HOTEL.—LARGE, airy rooms, with first-class board, twenty minutes' from Erie Railroad station. Address Mrs. MARY WILKINSON, Paterson, N. J., or inquire of F. G. SMEDLEY, No. 237 Broadway.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
Only 25 minutes from New-York.
DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE—ENLARGED and improved; open for inspection. Boating free. No Bar. For illustrated circular and terms, address OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J., WILL open for Summer boarders 1st of June. Terms reasonable. GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON THE Hudson. Board for the Summer. J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
MISS MORRIS AND MR. RIGNOLD.
MACBETH.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce the readiness for representation this week,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,
MACBETH,
which will be produced with great magnificence, and a magnetic cast,
MISS CLARA MORRIS,
the distinguished American actress, assuming for the first time before a Metropolitan audience, the character of
LADY MACBETH,
and the eminent English player,
MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD,
impersonating for the FIRST TIME in his professional career, the part of
MACBETH.

Mr. GEORGE CLARKE and Mr. J. B. STUDLEY have been especially engaged for important interpretations, and the entire great company of Booth's Theatre appear in

THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS:

LADY MACBETH	MISS CLARA MORRIS
MACBETH	MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD
Macduff	Mr. Frederick B. Warde
Duncan	Mr. Edwin Sheppard
Banquo	Mr. J. B. Studley
Malcolm	Mr. George Clarke
Hecate	Miss Annie Kemp Bowler
Rosse	Mr. Henry Weaver
Lenox	Mr. E. K. Collier
Seyton	Mr. J. R. Davis
Fleance	Miss E. Boyd
Donaldbain	Miss Louisa Byron
Physician	Mr. J. W. Brutone
Gentlewoman	Miss Emma Grattan
First Witch	Mr. Charles B. Bishop
Second Witch	Miss Mary Wells
Third Witch	Mr. Charles Leclercq
First Apparition	Mr. Frank Little
Wounded Officer	Mr. H. C. Bridges
First Murderer	Mr. Charles Whitman
Second Murderer	Mr. Harry Hogan
Officers	Messrs. Carpenter, Ranous, Kent, &c.

LOCKE'S original music will be given in all its grandeur by an augmented orchestra, eminent soloists, and an
OPERATIC CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED MIXED VOICES.

THE SALE OF SEATS
is now progressing, and to facilitate it, the BOX OFFICE will be open continuously every day, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Geoffroy in Girofle-Girofla.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
REVIVAL OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ITS 91ST TO 97TH PERFORMANCE BY THIS COMPANY.
FIRST PRODUCTION AT THIS THEATRE,
with entirely new scenery, and on a scale of great splendor, of Lecocq's crowning triumph in opera bouffe,

GIROFLE-GIROFLA,

with the great original cast, including

Mlle. GEOFFROY in her original rôle	GIROFLE-GIROFLA
Mlle. MINELLI in her original rôle	MARASQUIN
M. DE QUERCY in his original rôle	MOURZOUK
M. VALAIRE in his original rôle	BOLERO

INCREASED CHORUSES. FULL ORCHESTRA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 641 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Filled to repletion with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
The theatre to which our best citizens bring their WIVES AND FAMILIES TO WITNESS A PURE, WHOLESOME, ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT. CHASTE, CHOICE, REFINED, AND ELEGANT.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
JOSEPH P. WINTER AND THE GREAT CARROLLS.
The Romantic Drama, in five acts, DANIEL BOONE, and the comical sketch, Mc FADDENS. Friday afternoon and evening benefit WILLIAM B. FRELIGH.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
EVERY NIGHT, the great Burlesque
SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

A NEW SENSATION AT ROBINSON HALL.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA—in English. Sparkling, sentimental, laughable, understandable. To be sung and played in English every evening and Saturday matinée, with new and elegant scenery, painted expressly for the production of this delightful opera by Mr. Matt Morgan. The most entertaining and amusing, laughter-provoking, sentimental sensation of the day. Sale of seats commences Monday morning at the hall; $1 50, $1, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, $8 and $10.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON
STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 11th	12:00 M.	Monday, 10th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 13th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12	9:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th	10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 15th	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 14th	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 17th	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th	6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare all landings, 60 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with roads.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

Fourteenth week. Ninety-second to Ninety-ninth Performance.

THE BIG BONANZA.

HOUSES CROWDED!!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!!!
18TH BONANZA MATINEE.
SATURDAY, AT 1:30,
THE WHOLE PLAY WILL BE GIVEN.

_ MONDAY, MAY 24, ONE HUNDREDTH performance of THE BIG BONANZA. Every lady visiting the theatre will receive a MINIATURE BRICK OF SOLID SILVER. Reserved seats for this occasion, $2.

_ BOX-SHEET OPEN TWENTY DAYS AHEAD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
BENEFIT MATINEE, THURSDAY, MAY 20,
at 1:30 o'clock, for
MRS. G. H. GILBERT'S BENEFIT.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Miss IDA DYAS,
and all the
FAVORITES OF THE FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY
in an
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME.
Box sheet now open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7:30. To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
Great success of Boucicault's fine comedy, the
IRISH HEIRESS,
which will be repeated
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
May 17, 19, and 21,
with its beautiful scenery and excellent cast, including

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE	as	PERCY ARDENT
Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	LORD WM. DAVENTRY
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	MAJOR BELLAMY FUSS
Mr. E. ARNOTT	as	SIR WM. STANMORE
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	MR. SUPPLE
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND	as	LENOIR
Miss ADA DYAS	as	NORAH MERRION
Mme. PONISI	as	HON. MRS. BOLTON COMFORT
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE		LADY DAVENTRY

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
ACT I.
A MAY FAIR MENAGE. BACHELORS AT HOME.
ACT II.
Drawing-room at Lord Daventry's.
THE MAID, THE WIFE, AND THE WIDOW.
ACT III.
A Villa at Twickenham, on the Banks of the Thames.
LOVE IN AN ARBOR.
ACT IV.
Room in the house of Sir William Stanmore.
THE ASSIGNATION.
ACT V.
Lord William Daventry's Drawing-room.
SEPARATION AND REPARATION.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENING—RIVALS and A HAPPY PAIR.

Due notice will be given of the reproduction of THE ROAD TO RUIN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8: over at 11.
150TH TO 157TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, May 22, TWENTY-FOURTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

STUART ROBSON'S BENEFIT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 20.
Four Pieces—DELICATE GROUND.
C. R. Thorne, Kittie Blanchard, Claude Burroughs.
CAMILLE, OR THE CRACKED HEART.
Camille, with a cough, and songs of "I love thee Armand," and "I'm Dying Dear," Stuart Robson.
JOHN WOPPS. Robson as Policeman X0001.
ROBSON'S LECTURE TO BOYS AND GIRLS.
JONES' BABY. Robson as Jones. Seats ready.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Immense success of the revival of the spectacular romance of the
TWELVE
TWELVE
TWELVE
TEMPTATIONS.
TEMPTATIONS.
TEMPTATIONS.
Beautiful scenery, Gorgeous dresses. Magnificent ballet.
Interesting variety. Startling effects. Powerful cast.
REMEMBER, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,
REMEMBER, THE BENEFIT OF [illegible]. The wonderful [illegible] Queen of the [illegible] world-renowned [illegible] DOGS, the [illegible]
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY BAPTIST Sunday-school [illegible] Schools meet in [illegible] between [illegible] School, Central School, [illegible] ers—Rev. J. [illegible] Alexander [illegible]
JAMES RANDELL, Chairman.

PRUDE COLE.
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20.
Tickets 50 cents. J. E. FROBISHER, Director.

MUSICAL.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SQUARE grand 7¼-octave rosewood piano-forte, four round corners, carved legs, [illegible] provements; [illegible] months; cost [illegible] stool, music [illegible] rantee from [illegible]
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.
N. B.—Box for shipping.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment [illegible] manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FIFTH AVENUE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of 55th st.
REV. JOHN HALL, D.D., PASTOR.
[illegible]
MONDAY EVENING,
May 17, at 7:30.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—A LARGE STOCK OF PHAETONS, Rockaways, [illegible] wagons of [illegible]

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE UNTIL Oct. 1 [illegible] No. 1,349 Post Office, New-York.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTH-ING, Lap-robes, &c. C. G. SMITH, No. 141 Warren st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier [illegible] day excepted [illegible] Cliff, 3:30 P. [illegible] stopping at [illegible] here 8:30; [illegible] fare for excursion [illegible] South st., N. [illegible]

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called [illegible] Dudley's, Alpine, [illegible] Iona Island [illegible]
J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and [illegible] the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, 1875, at 2 o'clock. There will be an exhibition [illegible] members and [illegible] Hudson River Railroad [illegible] to the grounds [illegible] tieth Street [illegible] the institution [illegible]
GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Secretary.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE OCCASIONS WHICH REQUIRE THE GREATEST FIRMNESS.

INDOLENCE NOT EASY—NO WORK TO BE COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE MINISTRY—SCARS THAT ARE HONORABLE—THE STOCK REMARKS ABOUT UNFORTUNATE MEN—CLASSES OF PERSONS TO WHOM THE TEXT APPLIES.

Plymouth Church was well filled yesterday morning without the overcrowding that has been usual during the past two months. On the right of the pastoral platform was a wicker work-stand filled with several kinds of lilies, bunches of passion flowers, and large white roses. On the Pastor's table a large china dish contained passion flowers, ferns, white and yellow roses, and orange, purple, brown, and yellow orchids, a long sprig of the latter being trained above the pastoral chair. Mr. Beecher arrived two minutes behind time. The choir sang as the opening anthem Marcello's

"Oh Lord, our Governor,
On how excellent is Thy name
In all the world," &c.

—a quartet and chorus. After the singing, Mr. Beecher invoked the Divine blessing, praying for light from above by which the darkness of the passions might be illumined and all doubts and fears dispelled. He then read the eleventh chapter of the Second Corinthians, in which occur these suggestive passages:

> Would to God ye could bear with me a little in my folly: and indeed bear with me. * * * But I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ. * * * For I suppose I was not a whit behind the very chiefest apostles. * * * Have I committed an offense in abasing myself that ye might be exalted, because I have preached to you the Gospel of God freely? I robbed other churches, taking wages of them to do you service. And when I was present with you and wanted, I was chargeable to no man: for that which was lacking to me, the brethren which came from Macedonia supplied: and in all things I have kept myself from being burdensome unto you, and so will I keep myself. As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall stop me of this boasting in the regions of Achaia. Wherefore? Because I love you not? God knoweth. But what I do, that I will do, that I may cut off occasion from them which desire occasion; that wherein they glory, they may be found even as we. For such are false apostles, deceitful workers, transforming themselves into the Apostles of Christ. And no marvel: for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light. Therefore it is no great thing if his ministers also be transformed as the ministers of righteousness, whose end shall be according to their works. I say again, Let no man think me a fool: if otherwise, yet as a fool receive me, that I may boast myself a little. That which I speak, I speak it not after the Lord, but, as it were, foolishly, in this confidence of boasting. Seeing that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also. For ye suffer fools gladly, seeing ye yourselves are wise. * * * I speak as concerning reproach, as though we had been weak. Howbeit, whereinsoever any is bold, (I speak foolishly,) I am bold also. * * * Are they ministers of Christ? (I speak as a fool.) I am more; in labors more abundant, in stripes above measure. * * * In perils by mine own countrymen, in perils by the heathen. * * * In perils among false brethren. * * * If I must needs glory, I will glory of the things which concern mine infirmities. The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is blessed for evermore, knoweth that I lie not.

The 190th hymn was then sung, commencing:

"Let Zion and her sons rejoice—
Behold the promised hour;
Her God hath heard her mourning voice,
And comes to exalt His power."

Mr. Beecher then prayed at length. Faith, hope, and love alone, he said, endure forever. He therefore asked that they should dwell in the two former for the purpose of enjoying the latter. He asked that sorrow and trouble should, in the light of God's love, change their color, and that ministers who sow so often in tears should thereby reap more abundantly. He then announced that Rev. Arthur Crosby, of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, would occupy his pulpit in the evening, and gave an extended puff to a forthcoming concert of the Wilmington colored singers, remarking that being new in the field they were the most corect interpreters of the hymns of captivity. Before long it was natural that they would disqualify themselves from singing these songs by reason of growing culture, which would cause them, as it had others like them, to rise above music of that quality. The day is not far distant, he said, when slave songs would be a thing of the past. He then gave out the 438th hymn.

Mr. Beecher took as his text the last clause of the thirteenth verse of the sixth Ephesians: "And having done all, to stand." This, he said, is part of that remarkable figure drawn from ancient warfare, by which the Apostle sets forth the Christian man as a warrior, and describes the impulses under which he acts as parts of his armor. And he describes him, not as having ventured into battle merely, but as having come to that point of the contest when there is nothing left for him but to stand. There are a great many points in a great battle where being able to stand may enable an army to gain a great victory. They may not be able to advance and drive the enemy back but by the sacrifice of life, by indomitable courage, they stand, and others fighting around them in circles of fire bring them out victorious. The General knows that it is not to these last that he is indebted for the victory, but to those others who stood and held the key of the position. Paul, without extending the simile to the vast ranges of modern warfare, had in his mind those conflicts in which men exerted themselves to the uttermost, and, "having done all," still stood. Do not retreat, or surrender, or consent to fall. As before you bore everything before you by courage, so now by patient waiting you will still be able to win. Many persons lose sight of this first clause, "having done *all*." They are willing to stand before they have done anything—yea, to lie down. [Laughter.] Men who have been readiest to sacrifice themselves, to go and dare in the active struggles of life, find it the hardest to stand—to wait. It is a popular misconception to think that indolence is easy. The easiest part of any life, whether secular or religious, is its activity. If a man be in health a suitable degree of physical action is necessary—not amounting to toil, though it may become toil by overdoing. What is true of the body is eminently so of the mind. Our blessings do not come to us large, but like the dew, in a myriad small drops, and what we enjoy most is that that takes the longest time coming to us—that comes to us in small drops, long continued. We need a special grace to be lazy if we have a good, large brain and a healthy organization. Every man that follows a useful avocation, and is not driven by stress of circumstances, should enjoy it as he goes along. It is the normal method of development. Hence many take credit for diligence where there is no merit. If a child takes a dose of bitter aloes without a wrinkle, it should receive credit, but suppose the doctor prescribes a pound of Hamburg grapes three times a day. The child takes them with the most wonderful docility, and thinks, "What a good child I am." [Laughter.] What credit is there in that? There are hundreds of people in the world who are constantly doing good which costs them nothing, but which they enjoy. Are these to say, "Am I not good? Do I not take up my cross like a Christian?" When smiles are crosses who would not take them up? These things are not valueless. On the contrary, they are important. What cross do you suppose I take up in preaching? Just the same as a mountain rill does that gushes forth all Summer. It is duty? No, it is nature. It goes ringing down the dell to please itself. It may please the clouds and the earth, too, but that is not its object. I preach because it is pleasant, and I deserve no thanks for it. No man can be filled with a healthy theology and be able to reach healthy men with it and not enjoy it. The enjoyment may not be without its corresponding labor. No machine was ever made that could work without friction. Men are told on entering the ministry what a great work lies before them, what an awful responsibility devolves upon them, and they are impressed with the importance of spending a great deal of time in their closets. I want to tear away that fantastic notion that the ministry is disagreeable. It is a noble avocation. There is none other to be compared with it. There is none that pays one so well in satisfaction. Whether a minister be popular or unpopular, it makes no difference. The work of an honest man is a joy which is sufficient remuneration without anything further. If the inner life of a minister should be opened up and contrasted with the inner life of other laborers, methinks men would all run to the ministry. I don't mean sinecurists, or those who turn the crank of a prearranged orthodoxy, although if such machines are to exist, it is necessary that some one should serve it, but the ministry is one of the most blessed of avocations to one who knows what true manhood is. Even Paul's extraordinary accidents, which befell his ministry, were converted into joys by his central light. While there are some ships that go plunging, plunging, plunging into the seas, splitting the waves so that they break over them, and their decks are never dry, the waves only seem to lift others up. So some men jam into troubles, while others are buoyant in the midst of storms.

There is a world of Christian life in patient waiting, in endurance. It would surprise you to know how many need the Gospel, not for activity, but for Christian waiting. I will enumerate the various classes who are called upon to stand where there is no chance of waiting, by a few specimens. In the first place there are many who are called upon to bear physical ills that are unreformable. These are troubles that never get into the newspapers, and are therefore peculiar. [Laughter.] As, for instance, if a person be born with a mark that covers his whole face. You who are comely, you who are plain, and are therefore better off because you attract no notice, don't begin to know what it is to say to oneself, "I am a marked man. I will have to carry this through life to be pointed at and pitied." Byron was born club-footed, or was early made so, and that wrought all through his life on his disposition. It made him angry and envious, but it did no good. There was no remedy. I don't know how I would take such an affliction, now that I am an old man—they say. [Laughter.] But earlier it would have been terrible to me. It is different if a man come home from a war with his arm off up to the shoulder. Everybody respects you in that case, and permits you to go to poverty. [Laughter.] But aside from the respect that attaches to honorable scars, if a man lose his arm ignobly, if he be scarred by a malignant small-pox, how hard it is, for this is a matter for which there is no remedy—he can only bear it. How easy it is to offer sympathy. Everybody says be patient, be a man. It is astonishing how easy it is to bear each other's troubles. [Laughter.] It is easy to say "you should be a man" when every year, every month, every minute has its special thrust at a sensitive disposition. Nevertheless, here is a gospel for such: "Stand." Why? Because it is the will of God. If you were in the army, and were sent out as avidette; if you were detailed as a scout to worm through a thicket, and discover the whereabouts of the enemy, you would count these honorable. At Gettysburg it was necessary to clear out a devil's den, and a printer, who is now probably in New-York somewhere, was detailed to do it and told to pick out his men. It was a perilous task but it pleased him, all the more because he did it; and now, with modest pride and frequent rehearsal, he is enabled to relate this thing which, more than anything else he was ever called to do, was likely to be rewarded with lead. Is God's mark not as honorable as the duty of a soldier? It is more Christian to rejoice in it than to be active in good works. There are men in New-York who represent the Church more than missionaries do or popular preachers who run current with their own minds.

Another large class consists of men who devote themselves to good mayhap, of others, or of their country or of mankind. They have worked and studied for years, and have already become somewhat celebrated, when a gradual disease comes on, the eye shuts all books from their view and in an hour they are blind. They must content themselves, for there is no surgical help that can do them good. What an instant revolution that is in a life. There is no use in their kicking against the pricks. There is where the Gospel comes in. God says to them, "I need one blind man that the world may see how a Christain can bear infirmities." Sickness comes to the man who has plowed the furrows of his profession with his strong will like a pair of oxen, just at the point where honor opens up to him. Voyages bring him nothing. The physician's art is of no avail. He tries them all until "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and at last he drops everything and becomes a valetudinarian. Do you know what it is to know that you have a thing in you and to be prevented from using it? To see honors just within your reach plucked by others? Is that very easy? There is not a village in the land in which some ambitious youth has not been brought to this. It is a noble thing for a man to have chaste ambition, restrained by reason, and when it is in his power to demonstrate it. It is nobler to fold his wings at that point with Christian resignation. I have often wondered that the old music has been allowed to die out. I wonder, especially, that the old ballad should have been neglected which was named "The Captive Knight." He was a returning Crusader. On his way to his home he was seized by a feudal lord and imprisoned in a castle dungeon. After many weary weeks of waiting, suddenly distant music broke upon his ear. Nearer and nearer it came, and he recognized familiar airs. Nearer, and with spears flashing and banners waving he saw his companions with whom he had breasted a thousand battles approaching. Nearer, until he could recognize each face. He called for help, but the music drowned the sound. The pageant passed on and left him to die alone in prison. There are a thousand captive knights in this world seeing their companions pass by on the road to honor and profit, and unable, though it is in them, to follow. To them comes the text, "Stand." Be as noble standing still as you would have been in activity.

Another class consists of men who are suddenly thrown out of their careers of life by a turn of misfortune. I have a peculiar sympathy for men who are turned out of their legitimate career at a time of life or under circumstances when there is no help. I cannot exhaust my sympathy by stock remarks, as "He was always a schemer, and see where his scheming has left him;" or, "Oh, he was a generous hearted fellow, and it is no wonder his business has gone to the bad." It is as if saying that he had too much generosity for his own good. There are men who say, "Once there was not a man in the street who was not ready to do me honor, and now not one will look at me as I go by;" men who, having lived like any of you, go to small houses that the rent may not be too oppressive, and who are compelled to scrimp and economize to eke out a bare subsistence. Is that a matter of no sorrow? Under circumstances such as these, some of the noblest exhibitions of Christianity have been made. If they would only speak their inner thoughts which never come out in prayer-meeting! We never get the best things in prayer-meeting. There is a fastidious delicacy in men that keeps the best things back, and we will never be able to read the best things until we read them in God's own book. It is not seemly to mention names always, yet when a man like Le Grand Lockwood goes down, I can't pass by the magnificent house he erected for his children and say, "What a foolish expense!" People chatter, chatter their cheap morality over these things. I can't. There is more history in that man's thoughts than in the pompous records of France and England. There is that other man, Jay Cooke, whose ventures men say were of the wildest, but who meant better things when he carried down thousands with him. How does he feel, standing in the wilderness and seeing the tens of thousands who were once eager for his look, passing him by as an exploded experiment—as a Chinese cracker that has gone off? I give him my best sympathy.

There is also a condition of things not generally recognized by the pulpit which comes within this category. It is where man is all his life conscious that he is placed in a subordinate position to men in every way his inferior. There is a natural law of value that is constantly asserting itself. Wealth comes within the cerebral grades of worth on account of the relative ability required to get it; but once obtained it become legislative. The father who made it dies; the son who enjoys it lives, and may be placed ahead of others who are above him in intellect. I would think it hard if God should say to me, "Serve thou that monkey all thy life." If I thought God said that, I would try to obey him; but would it be easy to my pride to be dancing attendance all my life upon a monkey? Yet many do this very thing. I have seen stately women allied to men of no intellect, or not much more than monkeys—for the difference between the Darwinian and the human is narrower in some places than in others. [Laughter.] I have seen those women striving like angels to cover up the deficiencies of their husbands, and to make them appear before the world bright and learned and good. What devotion that is! Yet the man struts about, bantam-like, as though he were master. There is no remedy for this sort of thing. Fools live long. [Laughter.] How noble is the abnegation of the stronger, wiser, better to thus serve the humunculous! Still, is it not better so? Some worldly persons would say: "Break the bands asunder, and let the woman search the wilderness to find congeniality." But one woman who hides the faults of her ignoble husband and carries her greater self and her little self to heaven, does more for religion than a thousand trumpeting heroines. How many are there—in the store, in the ship, in the Legislature—in subordinate positions who should be chiefs? They have the right, if they can, to make a vacuum above them which should draw them up, but they are not always permitted to do so. The librarian of the suddenly rich man, who has more knowledge in his little finger than his employer has in his whole body; the staff officer, upon whose drudgery his weak General rises to fame; the confidential clerk, whose departure would throw everything into confusion—for all such as these this is a gospel, "Stand."

So in most of the inward relations of life, as well as in the outward. There are children who wait patiently for their parents. The boys have all gone, except one, from the old Vermont farm. One has become rich in Illinois, another is making his fortune in India. Only the last remains, the one who has the most genius in him. He says: "I cannot leave my old father and mother. If I go, they will have no one to see after them in their old age." Many a maiden has consented to pass on to that ground where she was met by the opprobrious term "old maid" for reasons that were as pure and heroic as ever animated human nature. "I can't leave my mother and my little sisters, and no man will take them." No saint in the Catholic calendar—a long list of noble lives—should shine more than this young man and this young woman. The endurance that parents have passed through for their erring or shipwrecked children cannot be described. If they would only come back at last, it would not be so bad; but how many never come back! How many silent waitings there have been—how many despairing cries have gone forth from the parents' closet to no purpose! To these Paul says, "Having done all, stand."

What are the considerations that will help us to endure what is hard? We are the servants of Jesus Christ, not by profession merely, but because we do and bear and suffer as He did and bore and suffered. Paul says to the class who are in the hardest of all positions, "Slaves obey your masters according to the flesh," not that they were really their masters, but only "according to the flesh." Paul was very careful about acknowledging that doctrine that they were really masters. You are servants of the Lord, knowing that from the Lord you will receive your inheritance. Take the fullness of that thought with you. Since your childhood you have been objects of the especial care of God. If you have had faults, they were providential; if you have had sins, you have had them by permissive Providence. You will inherit God, which means that when He becomes opened up to the extent of His nature, you, too, will be opened up to the fullest capacity of your nature. For the first time you will know yourself, and then the meaning of the blows and cuts of life will become apparent. The purblind Jew lapidary sits in his little shop in Amsterdam. Some one brings him a Kohinoor, and after much deliberation he settles upon how it shall be cut. Then he works through patient months grinding it on the wheel on this side and on that until the the last facet is cut. Then, after polishing it, he takes it to the light for the first time, and its beauty flashes forth as it never flashed before. The stone didn't know what was being done to it. So, when the great round wheel of time grinds us into eternity we will flash with such beauty as it never entered into the heart of man to conceive.

The tears were running down Mr. Beecher's cheeks with emotion when he finished, and many of his auditors were weeping in sympathy with him. He gave out the 776th hymn, commencing:

"Our pathway oft is wet with tears,
Our sky with clouds o'ercast,
And worldly cares and worldly fears
Go with us to the last.
Not to the last! God's word hath said,
Could we but read aright,
O! Pilgrim, lift in hope thy head,
At eve it shall be light."

Benediction was then pronounced, and the congregation slowly dispersed.

ANN ELIZA'S SUIT.

CHIEF JUSTICE LOWE REFUSES HER ALIMONY, PENDENTE LITE.

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE OPINION OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF UTAH.

Chief Justice Lowe, as already stated by telegraph, refused on the 10th inst., in the United States District Court at Salt Lake, Utah, to compel in the suit of Ann Eliza against Brigham Young, the payment of $500 per month alimony, *pendente lite*, from the time of the commencement of the suit, nearly two years ago, as awarded by Chief Justice McKean. The opinion of the court, as announced, is as follows:

Ann Eliza Young, by her next friend, George R. Maxwell, plaintiff, vs. Brigham Young, defendant.—On the 26th day of February last, an order was made in this cause directing the defendant to pay to the plaintiff as alimony *pendente lite*, the sum of $9,500, being at the rate of $500 per month from the commencement of the suit; also to pay her $500 per month subsequently during the pendency of the suit, and $3,000 as attorney's fees to the attorneys of the plaintiff. It appears that under said order and subsequent proceedings the attorney's fees $3,000, and of alimony $500, have been paid. A rule upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be compelled by attachment to further comply with said order has been granted, to which the defendant has answered, and the plaintiff now moves for an attachment, and the defendant moves to discharge the rule.

A discharge of the rule is asked upon three several grounds. The first that the court has not jurisdiction of the action. The decision of the Supreme Court of the Territory in the case of Cast vs. Cast, and the overruling of the demurrer to the complaint in this cause, seems to conclude that question in this court for this case. Any reagitation of that question should be in the Supreme Court.

The second ground of defense is that an appeal from the order now sought to be enforced has been taken to the Supreme Court. If there were any reasonable ground for holding that under the Practice act such an appeal was maintainable, I would most gladly act upon it, and thus hope to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon the order in question; but it seems too plain for doubt that no appeal lies from such an interlocutory order, and that it cannot, by any admissible construction, be embraced in section 328 of the Practice act, which defines appealable cases. I think, therefore, that the attempted proceedings in appeal are inoperative and nugatory.

There remains for consideration the further ground urged in argument, that upon the pleadings and records such a state of facts is disclosed as shows it to be inequitable to require the payment of *ad interim* alimony. The plaintiff in her complaint alleges that she intermarried with the defendant on the 6th day of April, 1868, and sets up facts of negligence and desertion which constitute statutory grounds for divorce. The defendant in his answer makes a qualified denial of the marriage, and alleges by way of avoidance that at the time of such marriage the plaintiff was the lawful wife of James L. Dee, who is still living, and from whom she had never been divorced; that the defendant was lawfully married on the 10th day of January, 1834, to Mary Ann Angell, who then became, and still is, his lawful wife. He further alleges in terms, that the marriage with the plaintiff was a plural marriage, entered into according to the doctrine and customs of the Church of Latter-day Saints. The complaint and answer is each upon oath, and it appears from the record as well as from the statement of counsel in argument, that the order for alimony and expenses was made upon the complaint and answer alone, without any other evidence or showing whatever.

It is the general doctrine of the courts in divorce, that before temporary alimony can properly be awarded the marriage must be admitted by the parties, or established by proofs. (2d Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, 402-406.)

In the very recent case of York vs. York, 34 Iowa, 530, it is said: "Alimony is a right that results from the marital relation, and the fact of marriage between the parties must be admitted or proved before there can be a decree for it, even *pendente lite*." If some exceptional cases to this rule exist, they will be found to proceed upon facts and circumstances having no analogy to the present case. It is also an accepted doctrine that alimony *pendente lite* cannot be claimed as a matter of right, but that its allowance rests in the sound legal discretion of the courts. In Jones vs. Jones, Chancellor Walworth said, it is not a matter of right under all circumstances, for the wife who has commenced a suit for divorce or separation, to require the court to direct an allowance to be paid her by the defendant, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the suit. Nor is it a matter of right that she should be allowed her *ad interim* alimony in all cases." An *ad interim* alimony was refused because there appeared no probability that the plaintiff ought to succeed in the case. 2 Barb. Ch. Rep. 146.

In Worden vs. Worden, the Vice Chancellor said, "If the answer be true the complainant has no just cause of complaint. * * * It is not a matter of course in every case, whatever may be the complexion of it, to make an order for temporary alimony;" and *ad interim* alimony was refused on the ground that it did not appear from all that was before the court that the complainant had a meritorious cause of action.—3 Edws. Ch. Rep. 387. It is also conceded that the order for temporary alimony when made, remains subject to the control of the court during the pendency of the cause. The present case upon the record is in brief this: The plaintiff alleges a marriage and adequate statutory grounds for divorce. The defendant concedes a marriage, but alleges facts as new matter in avoidance and defense, which clearly show the marriage to be bigamous or polygamous. To these new facts alleged there is no denial. How then does the case stand upon such pleadings? It seems to be supposed that such new matter in the answer is to be deemed as controverted by force of the statute. But this is a mistake when applied to an interlocutory proceeding. The sixty-fifth section of the Practice act declares, "that every material allegation of the complaint, when it is verified, not specifically controverted by the answer, shall, for the purpose of the action, be taken as true. The allegation of new matter in the answer shall, on the trial, be deemed controverted by the adverse party." Thus the new matter of the answer is to be deemed controverted only "on the trial," the statute not prescribing the character in which the new matter is to be regarded for the other purposes of the action, as is done in the same section in reference to the allegations of the complaint. The allegations of new matter, therefore, in the answer, for purposes of the action, other than the trial, must have their ordinary legal effect, and that is to regard them as true, unless actually controverted. And such appears to be the character attributed to the answer in interlocutory proceedings by the Supreme Court of California under a statute which is identical with the sixty-fifth section of our Practice act as quoted above. Burnett vs. Whitesides, 13 Cal., 156, was an appeal from an order dissolving an injunction, the case having been heard upon complaint and answer alone. The answer denied the equity of the complaint, and set up affirmative matter in avoidance, and the court says: "The answer of the defendant is as much proof of the defendant's right as the complaint of the plaintiff is evidence of his right, and the order dissolving the injunction was affirmed. Delger vs. Johnson, 44 Cal., 182, a very late case, was also an appeal from an order dissolving an injunction which had been heard upon complaint and answer alone, the pleadings being verified. The answer set up new affirmative matter in defense, which the court says "if true would justify the court in dissolving the injunction." And in reference to the answer, the court says "it was held in Falkinburg vs. Lucy, 35 Cal., 52, and many other cases in this court, that when the defendant moves on the complaint and answer to dissolve an injunction, the answer will be treated, for all the purposes of the motion, as an affidavit," and the injunction having been dissolved upon the uncontradicted new matter of the answer, the order was by the Supreme Court affirmed.

The record of this case, therefore, in view of the provisions of the sixty-fifth section of the Practice act and the authorities just cited, does disclose, for the purpose of the present inquiry, the uncontradicted fact that the alleged marriage was a bigamous or polygamous marriage. If such a marriage was entered into ignorantly by the complainant, and through the fraud of the defendant, equity will open its doors for her relief; but upon the case as it stands, it is not in the judgment of the court according to the principles of equity and good conscience to enforce the payment of *ad interim* alimony. It appears from the record that the alleged marriage was celebrated in this city; that the plaintiff and defendant both reside in this city. It cannot, therefore, be a difficult or expensive duty for the plaintiff to place upon the record a confutation or some explanation of the unexampled and most extraordinary allegations made if any just explanation exists, and the court believes that such explanation is due to the common principles of equity and public justice before proceeding further in the direction sought. It would be strange, indeed, if upon such a state of facts, uncontroverted by any rule of pleading or of law, and unextenuated by any evidence, it could be imposed as a duty upon a court of equity to direct or inforce the payment of alimony, and thus bestow the apparent, if not indeed the real sanction of the law upon a practice which is hostile to the civilization of the age, and which the penal statutes of the land visit with condign punishment. The motion for an attachment is denied, and the rule discharged.

AN ATTEMPTED WAREHOUSE BURGLARY.

About a week ago a man giving his occupation as that of traveling agent for a wholesale perfumery store, engaged a room on the second story of the two story and attic house No. 413 Greenwich street, corner of Hubert street, adjoining the bonded warehouse of Louder & Co., Nos. 407, 409 and 411 Greenwich street, and which is occupied on the first floor by the grocery store of Martin Yoyst, the landlord. On securing the room the supposed agent told Mr. Yoyst that he would call in a few days with his trunks. At about 9 o'clock Saturday morning the trunks were brought by two men, who, after going to the room, told Mr. Yoyst that they did not want any one in the room with them, and he therefore left it. After he had gone the two men put a new lock on the door of their room, and a padlock on the door leading to an adjoining room. Mr. Yoyst's suspicions being aroused, he informed Capt. Caffrey of the circumstance of the changing of the locks, and the latter directed Officers Stevens and Cashmen to watch the place, and as soon as the men did anything suspicious toward getting into the warehouse, to arrest them. The officers accordingly placed themselves where they could hear the operations of the new tenants. At 6 o'clock Saturday night they had heard enough to convince them that the occupants had worked through the walls, and bursting open the door of the newly-hired room, they found four men at work at a hole about four feet square, made through the side of the house, and a brick displaced from the corner of the warehouse. The officers immediately made prisoners of the men, who gave their names as John Sheridan, thirty-seven years, Henry Simpson, thirty-seven years, Charles Wilson, thirty years, and James Koolan, thirty. The following tools were found in the room, having been brought in the two trunks: 1 brace and bit, 2 small picks, 1 small jimmy, 1 chisel, 1 ball of twine, 4 candles, and 1 sheath knife. About five years ago five burglars cut through the same wall, and escaped with $500 worth of linen goods, but were afterward captured and sent to State Prison for five years. Charles Wilson, John Sheridan, James Nolan, and Henry Simpson, the men captured on Saturday evening on the above-named premises, were arraigned yesterday by Detectives Stevens and Cashman, before Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, the detectives producing before the court a kit of burglars' tools, found in the possession of the accused, who, in response to the usual questions, replied that they had "nothing to say." They were held to answer in default of $5 000 bail each. They look like and claim to be working-men, and are probably amateurs in the art of burglary.

COLLEGE ATHLETES.

THE FIRST SPRING MEETING OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—THE PRIZES PRESENTED BY A LADY.

The first regular Spring meeting of the Stevens Institute Athletic Association came off on the St. George cricket ground, Hoboken, Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of spectators, among whom were many ladies. These grounds now belong to the Stevens Institute Athletic Association, who sub-let privileges to the St. George Cricket Club and the Knickerbocker Club. No regular track has, however, yet been built, the course being merely staked off, on a proper survey, for this occasion, with six laps to the mile. The several competitions were well contested, and the results have compared very favorably with the more recent performances at other colleges, although the number of members and their experience are still limited.

The first event on the programme was a three-mile walk, in which Mr. Foote took the lead from the start, and, walking very fairly and with a splendid action, he maintained his advantage to the end, winning in very creditable time. Next came a hundred-yards dash, which was won in gallant style by Mr. Duane in really excellent time. Putting the shot followed, and in this old Scottish game Mr. Burke proved an easy victor. In hand-ball throwing Mr. Zimmerman excelled, making a fine throw across a high wind, closely pressed, however, by Mr. Hazard, whose best throw was only two feet short of the winner's. The standing high jump was carried off by Mr. Kingsland, a very graceful jumper, who took the standing long jump by only one-fourth of an inch in a second trial with Mr. Burke. The half-mile run proved interesting, the competitors running closely and changing places frequently. Mr. Weeks started with a dashing lead, which he held for two laps, when lack of constitution told, and Duane, who ran with the best possible judgment, went up to the front, passing all his competitors, from the last upward. A blindfold race came next, and afforded much merriment, some of the contestants going all over the field in their endeavor to reach the flag, while Smith, with nose elevated, which savored much of peeping, made a bee line for the goal, and was declared the winner, because he affirmed that he could not see. Dilworth was the next to reach the pole inside of the ten minutes allowed. The running high jump proved a very spirited competition, five remaining in until four feet four inches had been reached, when all dropped out except Hazard, who continued to spring over the string in beautiful leaps, and who subsequently did four feet eight inches for a trial, with a bare touch of his pantaloons coming down, having neatly cleared the string in his jump with more than two inches to spare. Foote, the winner of the three-mile walk, had a walk over for the mile medal, and Hazard scored a second victory in the running long jump in a numerous field. The three-legged race, one of the comedy parts in the play of the day, was gallantly won by Hazard and Duane, who received as prizes a pair of toy donkeys. The other victors were rewarded with appropriate gold and silver prizes, which the wife of President Morton presented at the close of the games. This is the first time that a lady has acted in this capacity in this country, but the example is worthy of imitation, and the presence of so many charming ladies, no doubt, accounts for the unusually excellent average of the performances.

SUMMARY.

Stevens Institute, first Spring athletic meeting, St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, May 15. Judges, S. D. Graydon, Wheeler W. Phillips, and F. Satterthwaite; Time-keeper, F. J. Eugelhardt.

THREE-MILE WALK.—F. B. Foote, class '78, 1; F. M. Leavitt, class '75, 2; L. H. Nash, class '77, 0. Time, 29:18.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS RUN.—H. Duane, class '76, 1; W. F. Zimmerman, class '76, 2; G. B. Wall, class '75, 0; E. Thompson, class '78, 0; H. W. Hazard, class '78, 0; C. P. Weeks, class '78, 0; J. O. Burke, class '76, 0.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—J. O. Burke, '76, 1; H. W. Hazard, '78, 2. Distance, 32 feet 3½ inches.

THROWING BASE BALL.—W. F. Zimmerman, '76, 1; H. W. Hazard, '78, 2; J. O. Burke, '76, 0. Distance, 312 feet 7 inches.

STANDING HIGH JUMP.—Joseph Kingsland, '76, 1; J. O. Burke, '76, 2; W. P. Kireschoff, '78, 3; Height, 4 feet 2 inches.

STANDING LONG JUMP.—J. O. Burke, '76, 1—9 feet 5 inches; Joseph Kingsland, '76, 2—9 feet 5 inches; W. Dilworth, '78, 0; H. W. Hazard, '78, 0.

HALF MILE RUN.—Duane, 1; Zimmerman, 2; Weeks, 3; H. Barmore, '78, 4. Time, 2:23¼.

BLINDFOLD RACE.—W. C. Smith, '78, 1; Dilworth, 2; F. Kreuder, '78, 3.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—H. W. Hazard, '78, 1—4 feet 4 inches; Burke, Smith, Kreuder, and Kirchoff out on 4 feet 4 inches; Thompson out on 3 feet 6 inches.

ONE MILE WALK (walk over.)—F. B. Foote, '78; time—9:8½.

RUNNING LONG JUMP.—Hazard, 1, 16 feet ½ inch; Dilworth, 2, 15 feet 4½ inches; Burke, 3, 14 feet 6 inches; Barmore, 13 feet 10 inches; Smith, 13 feet 8 inches.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.—Hazard and Duane, 1; Foote and Barmore, and Ed. Wall and Kingsland making dead heat for second place. Time, 16 seconds.

ATHLETIC CLUB NOTES.

The New-Jersey Athletic Association offer a fine programme of close games on their grounds at Ridgewood, on Decoration Day, May 31.

The New-York Athletic Club also hold a series of close games on their grounds at Mott Haven, on Decoration Day.

The Olympic Club will offer seven of their challenge medals for first competition about the first week in June.

SERVICES AT THE NEW FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. John Hall's new Church on Fifth avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, was attended by a large congregation yesterday morning. Dr. Hall preached from the following text: "O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for his mercy endureth forever." Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom he hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy."—Psalm cvii., 1 and 2. In this text there were two points to which he wished to direct the thoughts of his hearers. One was the declaration that the Lord had redeemed us from the hand of the enemy; the other that it was a Christian's duty therefore to say so. The analysis of the first verse showed that mankind had an enemy, and that Jesus, knowing this and the vigor of his assaults on man, was willing to succor all whom the arch enemy strove to injure. As a means of security against Satan—this enemy—mankind should realize that he existed and was strong in the personification of sin, through the law as the accuser. Jesus, on the other hand, was the Mediator. Man belonged to one of the two kingdoms of the spiritual world—one, by nature, evil; the other, through God's dear Son, good. From the first, in which we all are born, we are taken to the second by spiritual regeneration, and so rescued from the grip of the enemy. Jesus, the Lord, was the Redeemer by his blood, through the shedding of which the enemy was defeated. He noticed the antipathy of some people to accept this salvation by blood as being too gross or ignoble, and illustrated the fallacy of such ideas by referring to the causes for the Centennial celebrations held this year to commemorate the country's salvation by blood as the noblest event in its history. Then, returning to the text, Dr. Hall said that the redemption referred to in it was the Lord's redemption, for which all men must ever sing His praises. He rebuked those teachers who made the Father in the Holy Trinity appear as a stern, unrelenting being, the counterpart of the Destroyer in the Hindoo Trinity. Nothing in Sacred Writ countenanced any such assumption. And the Lord had ever been a God of mercy and of love. He, it was, redeemed us. Then, said he, obey the text, and "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so," not in the flippantly familiar manner so common and likely to vulgarize the sentiments of love and gratitude, and lessen the reverence for Divine things; but with a noble sincerity in the methods that are fitted to the case. Sing His praises heartily; pray to Him fervently, and practice as well as preach Christianity.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Paymaster Joseph Foster, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Lieut. W. C. H. Snell, of the British Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. G. C. Lee, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Mayor A. C. Wilder, of Rochester, and Dr. Henry J. Bowditch, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. William E. Perkins and Hon. F. D. Stedman, of Boston, and Mayor N. F. Graves, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Hartford and Lawrence Barrett, the actor, are at the New-York Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Jacob Levi, aged 9 years, of No. 149 Second street, was run over and fatally injured by a horse and carriage driven by William Livingston, of No. 323 West Twenty-first street, who was arrested.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, which left Liverpool on May 6 and Queenstown on May 7, reached this port yesterday morning, with mail news later by three days than previous dates.

Abraham Hanley, aged 32, of Acton, Massachusetts, attempted suicide at the Briggs House, Fourth avenue and Forty-second street, last night, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

At the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, James Harmon was held for trial on a charge of burglary, in having broken into and robbed the liquor store of Owen McBride, No. 746 Second avenue. The till of the same store was robbed before by the accused, for which he has just spent six months in the Penitentiary.

As already fully published, an affray occurred in a saloon on West street on the night of the 10th inst., in which Magnus Kirk was shot twice and dangerously wounded by Denis Harrington. The latter escaped arrest until yesterday, when early in the morning Capt. McDonnell captured him. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held him to await the result of Kirk's injuries.

BROOKLYN.

John Robinson was arrested yesterday afternoon for complicity in the burglary of Mrs. McAleer's premises, on North Fifth street, April 16. The other parties are in jail awaiting trial.

George Hayes and Richard McCue were arrested on North Twelfth street, yesterday afternoon, for having in their possession a horse stolen from John Joyce, of Grand avenue and Warren street, on Saturday.

By the boiling over of a kettle of varnish in the manufactory of Moller & Schumann, corner of Marcy and Flushing avenues, on Saturday afternoon, Adolph Benner and Jacob Messing were fatally burned. Both have families.

The vacancies in the Brooklyn Commissioners have not yet been filled. The Common Council will meet to-day, and it is expected that they will confirm the nomination of Daniel D. Briggs for Police and Excise Commissioners, and Gen. Woodward for the Board of City Works. The Mayor had not decided yesterday whether or not he would send in more names to-day. It is generally understood that no change will be made in the Board of Fire Commissioners.

Yesterday morning about 2:30 A. M. a young man named Chandler Cobb, of Wilmington, S. C., who was stopping at Mr. Sanders', in Bedford avenue, imagined, while in a fit of somnambulism, that William Martin, who occupied the same room with him, was about to shoot him. He began to beat Martin with a chair, and when he saw him jump out of bed to defend himself he ran away from him, and in his anxiety to escape went through a glass door, and was severely cut about the head and legs. He was taken to the City Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. R. T. Pearson has resigned the Pastorate of Trinity Episcopal Church at Hewletts.

The opening of the Manhasset House at Locust Point has been fixed for Thursday, June 10.

Daniel B. Cook, Esq., of Westhampton, has been appointed as Loan Commissioner in and for Suffolk County, in place of E. T. Moore, of Patchogue, resigned.

The Long Island Gas-light Company of Hunter's Point has been reorganized under the title of "Citizens' Gas-light Company," and has erected new works at Ravenswood. The streets at Ravenswood, as yet, are private property, Long Island City not having acquired title to them, and the property-owners refuse to allow the company to lay mains.

The barn on the premises of Mr. E. Mulford, at Orient, Long Island, was fired by an incendiary at an early hour on Saturday morning, and with its contents—three cows, three horses, sixty tons of hay, and farming implements—was totally destroyed. The granary adjoining the barn, containing 200 bushels of corn and a large quantity of wheat and other grain, was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $4,000, with only a very light insurance.

The Boards of Excise recently elected in Queens and Suffolk Counties under the new Excise law are cutting down the number of liquor-sellers on all sides. In most of the towns more than one-third of the applicants have been refused licenses. In the towns of Westhampton and Shelter Island the boards have met twice and received no applications. At Jamaica the applicants who were refused have taken out their Government license and continue selling as formerly, and the same may be said of other places. The Commissioners do not deem it their duty to ferret out and prosecute these parties, but will prosecute if complaints, well founded, are made to them.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Flannery, an agent of the A. P. A., was arrested in Jersey City and sent to jail yesterday, charged with the embezzlement of $146.

The jury in the case of William Cunningham, of Newark, N. J., charged with having employed one Hattried to kill his wife, were taken into court yesterday morning. They stated that they had been unable to come to an agreement, and that an agreement was impossible. Judge Titsworth expressed his regret that such was the case and discharged them.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY WITNESS, enlarged and improved, will be issued at two cents as a morning paper on and after Thursday, 20th May, on which day 30,000 will be printed. Advertisements for it will be received up to Wednesday evening, at the present rate of ten cents per line. All who favor a Christian daily newspaper are requested to direct their newsmen to leave the *Witness* regularly at their dwellings. Mail subscriptions will be received at the present rate of $3 per annum up to the end of June; but, on and after the 1st of July the rate will be $4, or $1 per quarter. This, for a New-York morning paper the size of the *Sun*, post paid, is remarkably cheap. Please send for specimen copy.

[Advertisement.]

THE GENIUS OF MAN

Was never more successful than when DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was discovered. It is the panacea for Pain and Skin Diseases. 25 cents per box.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—Printing cloths declined during the week ⅛c.@¼c., the market closing dull at 5⅜c.@5½c. for standard and Extra 64x64s Sales of the week, 20,500 pieces.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—Miss Kisstruck, Miss Ellen Harrison, Mrs. Eliza Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Foye, son, and maid; Miss Sophie Siebert, Miss Julia Siebert, Mr. and Mrs. Wiese, William Dunn, John Thacker, Mrs. Cora M. S. Ives, Mrs. Clara S. Fitzgerald, Douglas Stevenson, E. S. Ives, J. Duncan Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. P. B Weare and daughter, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs Rose, E. Haigh, Miss S. A. Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rose, J. B. Anderson, Rev. James MacElroy, Rev. B. J. MacManus, E. Hattersley, D. S Davies.

In steam-ship State of Louisiana, from Glasgow.—A. G. Todd, James M. Campbell, G. H. Pierson, H. Krautz, Joseph Duerdan, John Mailer and wife, Miss Alice L. Scavey, Miss Sophie D. Seymour, A. E. Taylor, Miss Helen L. Storke, James Neilson, Mrs. J. Singleton, Miss Singleton, Mrs. McElhellan.

In steam-ship City of Houston, from Bermuda.—Mr. Durfee and wife, J. Brill, Lieut. C. H. Snell, Lieut. Farquhason, F. G. Darrall, C. J. Walbran, D. V. Stephens, Capt. George Hutchings, J. Scovell, John Borden, Mrs. M. G. Keen, W. Lask Webster, Samuel Addy, Frank Smith, O. B. Heath, R. Thwonskof, John Petersen, William Devine.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:42 | Sun sets.......7:11 | Moon sets....3:25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:22 | Gov. Island...6:11 | Hell Gate....7:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SUNDAY, May 16.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston May 8 and Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. May 10, lat. 27 15, lon. 83 40, passed whaling schr. William Martin, (of Boston,) with two boats out fast to whales; 15th, 4 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, hence for Havana, and schr. Ida Adell, bound S.; 7:30 A. M., Cape Hatteras, bearing S. W. ½ W., true, about 13 miles, in 13½ fathoms water, passed close to a three-masted schr. sunk, with half her topmasts out of water, heading S.; is in the track of vessels bound N. and S.; same day, 20 miles N. from Cape Hatteras, passed schr. Maud, bound S.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah May 12, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. May 16, 6 P. M., Frying Pan Light-ship N. E. 5 miles, passed schr. Henry N. Bevens, sunk in 13 fathoms water, crew all well on board light-ship; it blowing a strong N. E. gale could not communicate with light-ship to take crew off; 14th, 5:30 P. M., Hatteras light S. W. 20 miles, passed a sunken three-masted schr., in track of southern bound steamers; 16th, off Squan, passed a sunken wreck with stern out of water.

Steam-ship State of Louisiana, (Br.,) Johnston, Glasgow May 1 and Larne 2d, with mdse. and 15 cabin and 200 steerage passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales to the Banks, and since moderate weather, with thick fog; May 9, lat. 45 39, lon. 38 18, passed ship Beemah, (Br.,) hence for London; 11th, lat. 42 10, lon. 47 17, passed ship Lillie Soullard, steering N. W.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool May 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 32 cabin and 899 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. From lat. 44 08, lon. 46 22, to lat. 42 47, lon. 50 34, passed several icebergs.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Bermuda May 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. May 13, 4 P. M., spoke schr. Winnie Laurie, from Philadelphia, for Bermuda, bound in; 15th, lat. 37 40, lon. 70 26, spoke schr. Victor, hence for Para.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Ontario, Patterson, London 44 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales for last 33 ds.

Bark Traveler, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Ferguson, Liverpool April 6, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Saga, (Nor.,) Boe, Bergen, Norway, March 31, in ballast to master. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark William, (Swed.,) Phil, Palermo 64 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 24.

Bark Alavid, (Nor.,) Marcussen, Limerick March 25, in ballast to order. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Aquilla, (Nor.,) Gerreld, Swansea 37 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Has been 14 ds. west of the banks, with strong westerly gales.

Bark Galathea, (Nor.,) Stiansen, Havre April 2, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig C. R. Burgess, (Br.,) McBride, Matanzas May 4, with sugar to order.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Zeluff, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to order; vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. G. W. Anderson, (of Staten Island,) Anderson, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to G Hunter & Son—vessel to Slaght & Petty. Is bound to Albany.

Schr. Annie Currier, Peck, of and 13 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cobelson, Cornwallis, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Josephine B. Knowles, (of Addison,) Morton, Two Rivers N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to order.

Schr. J. M. Stevens, Edgett, of and 9 ds. from St. John, N. B., with spiling to order—vessel to Peter L Nevins & Son.

Schr. Sammie Ford, Allen, Dorchester N. B.,) 10 ds., with stone to G. P. Sherwood.

Sch. Kalmar, Mason, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, Machias, with spiling to order.

Schr. Ellen B. Gott, Allen, Eastport, with fish to order.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to Fry & Co.

Schr. Koret, Dunham, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Sch. Adriana, Merrill, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Alaska, Simmons, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, Prescott, Portland, with lumber to order.

Schr. Governor Cony, Ridley, Rockport, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Equal, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. A. S. Wildey, French, Eddyville, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Wigwam, Steel, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nightingale, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr Adele Felicia, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. Hand, Gibbons, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Palma, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. M. French, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Fickett, Providence.

Schr. Lemuel Hall, Tripp, Sagua, May 4, with sugar to order—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Schr. Mary Alice, Hulse, New-Haven.

Schr. A. H. Shultz, Shultz, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Baldwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Loud, Loud, New-London.

Schr. Cloudy, Lynch, New-London.

Schr. Louisa, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Sarah Babcock, Babcock, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Freestone, Weaver, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Albert Dailey, Mason, Savannah 7 days, with lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Corlies, Baltimore.

Schr. James Valdrean, Cavilier, Virginia.

Schr. Chingarora, Jackson, Virginia.

WIND.—Sunset, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.—Bark T. E. Welden, for Havana; brigs Candidezza Sauls, for Celt; Frank Clark, for Kingston, Jam.

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